The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LI.—NO. 96. TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1892—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

INTEND TO GO OUT.

Strike of West Side Street-Car Men Threatened.

WAR OF RIVAL UNIONS.

One of Them Expected to Stand by the Company.

CHARGES OF DISCRIMINATION

What the Officials Say Regarding the Matter.

HOW "TRIPPERS" ARE MANNED.

The trouble on the West Side cable and horse-car lines, according to some of the employés, has assumed such shape that unless certain concessions are made by the company there may be a tie-up either next Saturday or Monday night, when certain of the conductors, gripmen, and drivers will strike.

The strike, should there be one, will be the culmination of a series of disputes between the company and the West Chicago Street Railway Benevolent Association, which for short is called Union No. 1. There is a union known as No. 2 organized later than the other, which figures in the disturbance, but which will not strike.

The story of the differences leading up to the tie-up is thus told by one of the leading spirits in the Benevolent Association or Union No. 1:

"As we will strike in all probability and stay out until our requests are granted, I will tell you the story as fully as we will present it in our open address to the public.

"The company began a war of extermination on our union soon after it had crushed the North Side union. Then it organized Union No. 2 especially to use in fighting us. It took good care of every member of No. 2, and by discharges on trivial causes of our members and promotions of No. 2's men made the lives of our members burdensome. When the cable was introduced we asked for fair wages. No. 2 stepped in, accepted a trifling advance, and thus practically prevented either of the unions from securing an appreciable advance.

The "Tripper" System.

"Trippers—that is, cars run only during the rush hours morning and evening—were formerly used extensively. We requested that the tripper system be abolished. Growing out of that request we secured an agreement of ten hours a day at 21 cents an hour. It was expressly provided in that agreement that we should be paid 21 cents an hour for ten hours a day, whether we worked the full ten hours or not.

"When such a clamor was raised recently by the public for better street-car accommodations General Manager Parsons offered to put on trippers to do from 25 to 33 per cent of the work, to run from two to six hours a day, drivers and conductors to be paid $1.50 a day, no matter whether working two or six hours. Our union declined to allow its men to work as trippers. A City Council committee called on us to remonstrate. We explained the case and it was agreed that we were right.

"Now, you see, when we accepted 21 cents an hour the fact that we were to receive it for ten hours a day work, whether we actually worked the full ten hours or not, was the consideration that led us to accept it. If the company violates that latter part of the agreement we are no longer bound to obey the former part—that is, to work longer for 21 cents an hour. Members of our union are not permitted to run 'trippers' at all. None can run 'trippers except those who sign a paper that they do not belong to our union. Thus the easiest work is given to Union No. 2 men or to those who belong to neither union.

The Greatest Hardship.

"Here is the severest hardship: These trippers are run in on the extra list; that is, men who do not yet have a regular run. This interferes with promotions. Our men are indirectly set back and non-union and Union No. 2 men are pushed ahead of us. General Manager Parsons said to us one day: 'The chances are that you did not make over $1.50 a day at whatever employment you worked before you came here.' He evidently thought that was big enough wages. That was about the standard wages when we organized the union. We have since secured, first, an advance of 20 per cent on all wages, then 5 per cent on drivers' wages, then 5 per cent on conductors' and drivers' wages, as well as pay for calling time. Our committee saw Mr. Parsons as to this displacement of men in the tripper line. He gave us little satisfaction. Then we decided to bring the matter up in the union. We did so. It was referred to the Executive committee. It reported at last Saturday night's meeting, and it was unanimously decided that, as the company had violated its agreement with us in running 'trippers,' for which it paid drivers but $1.50 a day instead of $2.10, we were no longer bound to work for 21 cents an hour. We decided to demand a readjustment of the whole matter and demand an increase of wages.

"Our gripmen get 23 cents an hour; South Side gripmen receive 30. Our conductors on grip-cars have 21 cents an hour, and South Side grip conductors 26. We will ask an increase of wages for drivers and conductors on horse cars too. We will hold a meeting Saturday night at our hall, No. 31 North Canal street. To this we will invite all West Side street car drivers and conductors. Then immediate action will be taken. We will make a formal demand for increased wages. If that is refused we will strike."

Executive Committee's Report.

The meeting at which the strike was really decided Saturday night was a lively one. The Chairman of the Executive committee made a lengthy report. He started by announcing the meeting had been advertised as an all-night meeting so as to get as many members present as possible. He then said that the sense of the meeting was to give a full statement of the troubles that the association had had with the company in obtaining justice for its men, and declared that the committee which had been appointed to look into it and report on the matter had prepared a full written statement which explained to the members the present situation of the association. He then read the document which gave a full history of the association since its organization, setting forth its agreement in regard to the question of wages, and the conditions under which the present scale of wages was arranged, and concluded by stating that as the company had flagrantly violated its agreement by entering into negotiations with an association called Union No. 2, which organization was not recognized at all, to work the men for $1.50 per day, they considered that under such circumstances they were no longer bound by the agreement either and proposed to demand an increase of wages all around.

The proposed increase of wages is to be: For gripmen and trail conductors, also for conductors on combination cars, 27 cents an hour; for conductors on small grip cars and for conductors on partly horse and partly trailer, 25 cents an hour; and for drivers and conductors on horse cars, 23 cents per hour. It was then decided to have this report printed in circular form and distributed among the men.

Several fiery speeches were made by members present stating that now was the time to act, that Union No. 2 was a union organized and upheld by the company, and that this tripper business was a scheme on the part of the company to reduce wages, and that within a short time all men in its employ would be compelled to work for $1.50 a day.

The company seemed to have some friends among the members present, but they were in the minority.

Considerable secrecy surrounds the acts of the men as well as the company. The men talked considerably of a letter recently written by Mr. Parsons to Mr. Croak, President of the union, regarding the differences. It is partly because of this letter, it is claimed, that the war will be declared, for it represents the stand of the company. Following are extracts, as given by one qualified to speak:

Mr. Parsons' Letter.

I am sorry you will not accept the offer of $1.50. The public and press have complained bitterly that our accommodations are insufficient. We have investigated that. We will put on trippers to work on an average of four hours a day at $1.50. We have contracted with you for $2.10 a day, no matter how many hours you work under ten. If we could utilize all our employés we would be glad. We keep extra men for all who lay off from any cause. They only secure work when the regular men are off duty. By our proposition we would effect two things—give the public better service and give the extra men more work. It is not a scheme to reduce wages.

There are two associations of our employés. The one known as No. 2 has accepted our offer and greatly facilitated our business.

While we hope you will change your mind, we will not violate our agreement with you by allowing your men to run these trippers. It would not be right; besides it would be a violation of our agreement with you.

The last two sentences of the foregoing letter are really what will cause the strike. At least it is sized up by the men as the greatest of their grievances. The company has a little blank which is presented to every driver or conductor who may be about to run on one of these "trippers." It recites that he, the driver or conductor, giving name and residence, is not a member of union No. 1. If he fills out and signs that he is allowed to go on the car and make the trip; if not he is not allowed to work on a "tripper."

A company official was asked if this was not unjust discrimination.

Merely a Precaution.

"No sir," he replied. "That precaution is an absolute necessity. Remember, the company is working under an agreement with Union No. 1 that its members shall be paid $2.10 a day, no matter if they work but an hour a day. Now, so long as the union has decided by vote not to accept the $1.50 a day, should we allow one of its members to run a tripper and only pay him $1.50 a day that would be a clear violation of our agreement with them, and in the sight of any fair-minded person they would be justified in claiming exemption from an obedience to the agreement and it would be considered sufficient reason with them to cause them to strike. You see how the company is fixed. If it allows members of Union No. 1 to run on trippers the union will strike for violation of agreement; if it does not allow them so to work the union will strike for manifest injustice. The company will not recede from its position."

"Trippers" are now being run by non-union men and Union No. 2 men on Eighteenth, Twelfth, Taylor, Van Buren, Madison, and Randolph streets, and Milwaukee avenue and Ashland avenue, and four more "trippers" will be added today.

General Manager Parsons and President Crosk were seen last night. Both acknowledged the gravity of the situation, but declined to go into details about it. It was said about the general offices of the company that many men had been put on the list for employment lately and that the evident intention of the company was to continue running the cars in spite of the prospective strike.

NEW ORLEANS POLICEMAN MURDERED.

His Assailant Is Found and Mortally Wounded While Resisting Arrest.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 4.—[Special.]—Officer John Hurley was shot through the heart this morning by Frank Lyons. Lyons and two friends named Haley and McDonald had been drinking and sought a quarrel with a man named Lehde. Lyons struck Lehde on the head with a revolver, knocking him senseless, whereupon Hurley grabbed Lyons. The latter wheeled suddenly and fired, the policeman dying instantly. Hurley had been on the force almost twenty-five years. Lyons was a tough generally, and was recently pardoned out of the penitentiary, where he was serving a term for larceny. After shooting the officer he escaped, and was not seen again by the police until 10:30 tonight, when Sergt. Herron and Corporal Conrad espied him on the levee front. They attempted to arrest him. Lyons resisted, and during the scuffle he was shot in the head and fatally wounded.

DEATH OF GEN. JAMES W. SINGLETON.

His Death Was Peaceful and the Result of the Grip.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 4.—[Special.]—Gen. James W. Singleton died this evening at the residence of his son-in-law, Francis W. Thomas, on North Calvert street. He had been spending the winter with his daughter and her husband, and was in fairly good health, considering his advanced years, until about six weeks ago, when he took a severe cold which developed into the grip. He rallied from the attack, but never regained his strength, and during the last week had been slowly sinking. He was conscious to within a few hours of his death, and passed away as quietly and peacefully as though going to sleep.

FOUND A BAR ON A MONTREAL ROOF.

The Iowa Method Put into Practice by a French Canadian.

MONTREAL, Que., April 4.—[Special.]—The police have succeeded in breaking up a clever gang of criminals who have been defying the liquor law for some time. The police have long suspected that liquor was being sold at a private house on St. Lawrence street, kept by a French Canadian named Penaud. The place was raided a number of times, but no liquor could be found. Today the mystery was solved when the police got upon the roof and found a regular bar with all kinds of liquors. By the aid of small pipes liquor was conducted from the bar through the walls into a certain little room where it was let out by a small concealed tap.

TO MAKE CARTRIDGES IN CHICAGO.

Purpose of the United States Projectile Company.

The United States Projectile company of Chicago was granted a charter at Springfield yesterday. The incorporators are: James H. Bevington, John M. Roach, and J. Charles Moore. The capital stock is $100,000.

The company will manufacture caps for all kinds of cartridges, for which it holds a patent. Mr. Bevington is the inventor, and at present he is engaged in manufacturing electrical appliances at Randolph and Jefferson streets.

Mr. Roach and Mr. Moore are connected with the North Chicago railway company.

Oshkosh Has a Thirsty Freak.

OSHKOSH, Wis., April 4.—[Special.]—Oshkosh has a freak in the person of Emil Schultz, who will drink a gallon of cold water at a sitting and do it four times a day. He is an undersized man, of about 21, but his capacity for fluid of all kinds is enormous. He has often on a wager drank twenty glasses of beer without stopping, and shows no uneasiness after performing such a feat.

LOOKING INTO AN EVIL

UNCLE SAM EXAMINING THE "SWEAT-SHOP" SYSTEM.

The Congressional Committeemen Begin the Inquiry in Chicago—Warner of New York and Hoar of Massachusetts Make a Tour of the Unhealthy Places—Manufacturers on the Stand in Justice Harlan's Court—Mrs. T. J. Morgan's Views on the Causes and Remedies.

Congress is interested in the "sweat shops" of the large cities, where men and women and little children work long hours for starvation wages amidst the squalor and filth of the worst sort of tenement houses. The special Committee on Manufactures, of which John De Witt Warner of New York is Chairman and Sherman Hoar of Massachusetts is Secretary, charged with the collecting of facts regarding this system, began its day's labors yesterday.

During the forenoon, while the April showers were doing the neglected work of the Street Department, washing the mud and filth from the streets, Mr. Warner and Mr. Hoar began a tour of inspection, accompanied by Health Officer McDonald and Inspector Mrs. Ida Glennon and Detective Williams from the Central Detail. A dozen shops were visited and the visitors saw enough of the evils of the system to convince them of a need for legislation.

EMANUEL ROTHSCHILD.

Mr. Warner left the party before its morning's labors had been quite completed, and after a hurried luncheon he took himself, his bright red whiskers, and his official stenographer to Justice Harlan's court room in the Government Building to begin the investigation of the witnesses summoned to appear before the committee.

There were half a dozen clothing manufacturers present. Mrs. Thomas J. Morgan, who had been one of the committee which made the tour of investigation last fall, was present together with several other representatives of trade and labor assemblies. Mrs. Morgan was the first witness, and by way of preface she presented a type-written document showing some new places visited last week. Mrs. Morgan followed with statements regarding hours, wages, etc. In many of the shops she had found children of school age employed, starvation wages were paid for long hours of arduous work, and in some instances the employés were not given time to eat.

Causes and Remedies Suggested.

When asked the causes in her opinion and her suggestions as to remedy, Mrs. Morgan said:

"The low class of immigration that is constantly pouring into this country is in my opinion responsible for the present state of affairs. These people came to America with debased ideas; they have been accustomed to as bad or worse treatment in their old homes and they cannot understand or appreciate the dangers that surround them from a physical standpoint. Then people can get no other work and they are compelled to take up this class of work or starve.

"As to a remedy, if the city ordinances were enforced a stop would be put to all the 'sweaters'' dens. One city ordinance provides that in factories each and every workman shall have 500 cubic feet of breathing space. In the 'sweaters'' shops visited last fall we found the average breathing space only 53 cubic feet or only one-tenth of that required by law. I can see no improvement in the shops or in the wages paid. One place was whitewashed three weeks ago and that is the only improvement I have noted."

Mrs. Morgan said she had never found a washroom in a "sweat" shop.

John H. Prentiss of the Charles P. Kellogg Clothing company was the next witness put on the stand. He seemed to doubt the authority of Mr. Warner to put questions to him, but Mr. Warner soon disabused his mind of such a notion.

"What amount of business does your firm do in a year?" the Chairman asked.

When Mr. Prentiss was convinced that an answer would be necessary he replied that the annual sales of his house were between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000, and that of the entire clothing trade of Chicago in the neighborhood of $20,000,000. The majority of the clothing sold by wholesale houses was made in Chicago, and in a majority of cases the work was done by contract. Five per cent would be a liberal estimate, he said, of the amount manufactured directly by the wholesalers. Contractors, he said, worked for several firms generally.

MRS. T. J. MORGAN.

Not Familiar with "Sweaters."

In answer to questions regarding the sanitary condition of the shops in which the goods were manufactured Mr. Prentiss said he had never made an examination of the quarters. There was nothing in the manufacture of clothing to protect those who bought it against contagion.

New York was the principal competitor in the manufacture of the cheaper grades of clothing, though the clothing made there cut little figure in the Chicago market.

The witness told of the plan in vogue with his house of sending private inspectors to the houses where the manufacture of clothing was carried on, but he explained that this was done without system and a place might pass for months without examination.

Mr. Hoar described one of the places visited during the forenoon where a small room contained a cook-stove, a garbage box, two small children, an old woman with a diseased face, the workmen, the cut garments piled high on tables and chairs, with the vile effluvia from various vessels. He asked if the witness thought clothing made in such a place could be healthy. Mr. Prentiss could not answer the question, but he said if a case should arise in which he feared contagion he would submit it to the Health Department for a decision.

Henry W. King, the wholesale manufacturer and a member of the firm of Browning, King & Co., testified that his firm sold between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 a year. They had their medium goods made at their own factory in Broome street, New York, and fine goods in Rockland, Me. The reason for manufacturing goods in New York was because skilled labor was cheaper in New York than in Chicago. The reason for this was that skilled labor from Europe landing in New York was inclined to stay there, and the result was lower wages.

Other Manufacturers Examined.

Edward Rose, a member of the Board of Education and of the firm of Strauss, Yondorf & Rose, was the next witness. He gave the annual sales of his house at $1,500,000, seven-eighths of which were outside the State of Illinois. The system of giving out work to "sweat-shops," he explained, grew up several years ago because of losses resulting from the giving out of work to irresponsible persons.

Herman Elson of Hirsch, Elson & Co., No. 160 Market street, objected to Mr. Hoar's suggested plan of putting a tag number on each garment which should be a means of determining what shops the goods had been made in. Mr. Elson expressed the view that the wages paid to workmen were higher than some years ago.

"Our own examination made this morning," said Mr. Hoar, "brought out the fact that wages have been on the decrease for the last five years. Both the submanufacturer or 'sweater' and the workmen agree that the prices paid by manufacturers to the contractors and that paid by the contractors to the workmen are smaller than they were two or three years ago."

Emanuel Rothschild, who had been making side answers to the questions from the members of the committee, was called to testify. His first remarks were on the question of having United States inspectors to look after the product of the workshops.

"I object to any interference with our business by Irish tailors who are too lazy to work and who will want to dictate to us what we shall do. Before we will submit to that we would go out of business entirely."

"How do wages paid to employés now compare with wages paid one and two and five years ago?"

"So far as I know they are as good as then. I don't bother my head about what the subcontractors pay the operatives. That is their business, not mine."

After he had finished with his testimony Mr. Rothschild asked the stenographer and several reporters to change his statement so that his characterization of the lazy tailors who might interfere with him would apply to Germans, Scandinavians, Englishmen, and Scotchmen as well as Irish.

Mrs. Morgan went on the stand again just before adjournment to refute the statements of those witnesses who had said wages were as high now as several years ago. The threatened strike of last fall, which had resulted in the examination of the "sweating" system, had been caused by an attempt to reduce the wages paid cloakmakers by 40 per cent.

The committee is to meet at 10:30 o'clock this morning at the same place and will listen to some of the victims of the "sweaters." These people the Trade and Labor Assembly was securing yesterday afternoon. The committee will also hear any of the manufacturers and workingmen from the unions who desire to present any evidence.

"SWEAT-SHOPS" BY GASLIGHT.

Messrs. Hoar and Warner Pursue Their Investigation by Night.

Congressmen Hoar and Warner seem determined to get at the bottom of the "sweating" business in Chicago. Unknown to the public and unexpected by manufacturers they made a tour of shops in tenement houses yesterday morning, and last night they drove quietly away from the Palmer House in a carriage to pursue their investigation by night. "O, we are just going to take a drive," said Mr. Hoar.

"What places do you intend to visit?"

"Well, now, should we visit any places the information acquired, you know, would be for Congress and not at present for the press. I don't think there is anything new to be found out. The conditions of 'sweating' by gaslight cannot be much different from those we saw today."

But before going Mr. Hoar talked freely and impressively of his morning's experience and investigations. He refused, however, to make mention of any of the places visited.

"I have been impressed," he said, "with the fearful degradation surrounding an immense number of our population. I have been in tenement houses in Eastern cities so nasty and vile that you could scrape the filth off the walls. It is a difficult task to inspect this 'sweating' system practically. I have seen children with chicken-pox using the clothing to be made for manufacturers as beds. It would be no wonder if an epidemic should arise from such conditions and spread throughout the land. There are three things we want to find out:

"First—Do the degrading conditions of sweating exist in tenement houses, and if so, in what cities?

"Second—Are they affecting either the rate of wages or the condition of the general health in this country?

"Third—What legislation, either national or State, without injury to trades can be enacted to remedy the evils?

"Now in Chicago we have found that manufacturers know more about their employés than in Eastern cities, yet they seem not to have a very intimate knowledge. We find that you have no great tenement blocks as in New York and other cities; you have more air space, and the general sanitary condition is better, and yet have found tremendous chances for disease in a large number of houses. If your wholesalers, instead of inspecting places for the amount and character of the work done would inspect them also for health conditions and cooperate with the Board of Health, it would not be long before Chicago would have as good workshops as could be found anywhere. Chicago, like other large clothing centers, extends its trade beyond the limits of the State. Nearly three-fourths of its entire clothing product is inter-State business, a fact which may give Congress a right to deal with it.

"We visited twenty places here and found some of them awfully bad. In one place we found fifteen men and women in a front room, and in a little back room two terribly dirty children playing around a table on which were bundles of cloth to be made up and the food of the family. In the front room were a bed and a number of mattresses, and we were told by one of the women that the room was often occupied by the men at night. We found the closets in a horrible condition, and in some places where work was going on almost every kind of filth was to be seen, including an open garbage bucket full of swill. We were told by people working for the best firms in Chicago that the price per piece and for daily wages had been growing less of late."

Mr. Hoar spoke approvingly of the efforts of the Board of Health and said it should receive heartier cooperation from the public. He also thought there should be more health inspectors, especially of energy and intelligence, such as displayed by Mrs. Glennon.

Large Anthracite Mine Flooded.

PLYMOUTH, Pa., April 4.—The Nottingham mine of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company, having the greatest output of any colliery in the anthracite regions, is flooded, and will probably remain so for many months. The trouble began Thursday last, and the water rose so rapidly that Saturday all the large pumps inside were drowned and stopped.

CALL IT "RUSH" WORK

BUILDING TRADE DELEGATES ON THE RECENT COLLAPSE.

Their Council Passes Resolutions Calling the Work on the Pearce Street Building Hasty—The City's Building Department Severely Denounced — Commissioner O'Neill Comes In for a Scoring—Immediate Reform Demanded—Men Employed on the Building Non-Unionists.

Delegates to the Building Trades Council met at No. 167 Washington street last evening and discussed the recent catastrophe at Nos. 14 and 16 Pearce street, wherein seven persons lost their lives, attributing it to "rush" work.

The attendance was small, but that was due to the fact that the council consists of but a few members. What the meeting lacked in numbers it fully atoned for in the vehemence with which the report of Louis O'Neill, Building Commissioner, was discussed. In that report Mr. O'Neill had stated that the walls of the building were of more than ordinary strength and well anchored. Members of the Council had become impressed with the idea that the calamity was due to "rush" labor and incompetent workmanship. For that reason nearly every delegate had visited the scene of the disaster, and their investigations, they said, served to only confirm their suspicions. The construction was faulty, according to their statements, and the mishap was entirely due to the rush and bustle which attended its building.

There was a hot debate on the question of proper construction of buildings and the management of the City department which has charge of building came in for a sound scoring. Louis O'Neill's name was frequently mentioned, but no glory accrues to him from that fact. On the other hand, his motives and ability were criticised most severely. It was stated emphatically that he was incompetent to perform the duties of the office which he fills, and in the resolutions which were passed at the close of the meeting the Council suggested and advised a reconstruction of the department, placing men in charge who would be familiar with the duties which they were called upon to perform.

The Resolutions That Were Passed.

There was evidently no intention to go on record as being opposed to slipshod management of building affairs, and in the resolutions the Council called the attention of the authorities to the fact that heretofore the inspection of buildings has been performed in an extremely loose manner, without any apparent regard to the safety of tenants.

The following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, An awful calamity has occurred on the West Side of the City of Chicago, on Pearce street, at Nos. 14 and 16, whereby seven persons are now known to have lost their lives; and

Whereas, Said lives are known to have been lost through the total collapse of the building which was in the course of construction; and

Whereas, It now appears that the cause of the collapse of this building was due to faulty construction and gross carelessness, be it hereby

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the Building Trades Council of the City of Chicago, in special meeting assembled, do hereby deplore this awful loss of life which has brought sorrow and death into so many households; and be it further

Resolved, That we do hereby denounce the apparent loose methods employed by the City Building Department and by others in authority who have charge of the construction of many such buildings; and be it further

Resolved, That we hereby demand of the city authorities that the Building Department be at once reorganized, and that no one but competent and experienced mechanics in the building line be hereafter employed in this department; and be it further

Resolved, That we hereby demand that a rigid and searching investigation of this case be made, and that the guilty parties be punished to the full extent of the law.

Workmen Were Non-Unionists.

Following the passage of the resolutions a committee of three was appointed to investigate the methods employed in the erection of the building.

After the meeting Secretary T. J. Howard was interrogated as to the motives that prompted the passage of the resolutions.

"Mr. Howard, were the carpenters employed on the building union men?"

"They were not."

"Was the carpenter contractor a member of a union?"

"He was not."

"Was that the reason that your council passed these resolutions?"

"No, it would have made no difference. We are not here to shield carelessness of any sort, whether done by men in or out of unions. Our motive in passing the resolutions was to censure criminal carelessness which endangers the lives of our men. This is due, first to gross carelessness of the city departments in appointing incompetent men as inspectors and second in permitting incompetent contractors and others connected with the building interests to endanger the lives of their employés by their carelessness. It is high time that something be done to prevent a useless risk of life and limb of men engaged in building."

What the Coroner Will Do.

Coroner Hertz intends to make a thorough investigation of the accident. He said yesterday:

"We shall undoubtedly inquire into the whole circumstances of the city official's oversight in respect to the building, just as we did in the Warren Springer boiler explosion. But I have turned over the case to Deputy Coroner Clement, who is now working up the evidence. The inquest takes place Friday and meantime nothing will be left undone to have all the circumstances investigated. Our record in such cases will show that we never suppress anything, even when the reputation of city officials is at stake. Yes, we shall make that matter of the building permit an important part of our inquiry."

State's-Attorney Longenecker when asked if Owner Young's forgetfulness about the permit was criminal said he thought not. He continued:

"If the foundation was laid for a three-story building and a seven-story one erected upon that foundation then that might be criminal negligence. But where the only fault is in the omission to take out a further permit for a higher structure, that would merely be a violation of the city ordinance and punishable only by making the contractor pay for the permit."

"Do you intend to drop this matter without any further looking into it?"

"I cannot say what action will be taken until the Coroner's investigation is completed. I do not know anything about the case and am not in a position to give any opinion about it."

Building Commissioner O'Neill had nothing new to say yesterday in defense of the negligence of his department in relation to the Pearce street building.

"I have looked over the ruins," he said, "and so far as I can see the building was of substantial construction. If they had applied for a permit for the additional four stories as they should have done the plans would have been approved."

All the victims of the Pearce street disaster have been laid to rest. The Mott children were buried Sunday and the funeral of David Hughett took place at the residence, No. 20 Pearce street, yesterday noon. Dr. W. M. Lawrence, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, conducted the service. The bodies of Mrs. Gowan, Willie Gowan, Miss Welsh, and Samuel Bursdale were sent to Braidwood, Ill., yesterday.

Columbus, Ind., Mammoth Tannery.

COLUMBUS, Ind., April 4.—[Special.]—W. W. Mooney & Sons of this city are building a $300,000 addition to their tannery, which will make it the largest tannery plant in the world.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1892.

Weather for this vicinity:

Severe storms, southwest gales.

1 West Side Street-Car Men to Strike.
Congressional Investigation of "Sweaters."
Hasty Work on the Young Building Alleged
Great Damage by Wind and Rain.

2 Rain Stops a Political Parade.
Closing Rallies in Rhode Island.

3 Explosion on the Illinois Central.
Concert of Cornell Glee and Banjo Clubs.

5 Dynamiters at Work in Spain.
Mrs. Montagu Convicted at Dublin.
Rumored Removal of Nettleton.

6 Women Come Out in Force to Vote.

7 Session of the Congressional Committee.
Fred Pfeffer Traded for Young Canavan.
Harvey T. Weeks and the Garfield Park Club.

8 Working for Annexation in Austin.

9 Springer's Closing Free Wool Argument.
Chinese Exclusion Bill Passes the House.
Kansas Roads Answer the Trust Suit.
No Change in Location of Cook County Jail.

12 Cycloramas of the Burning of Chicago.

GIGANTIC SOUTHERN LUMBER TRUST.

It Gathers All the Leading Georgia Interests and Twenty Millions Capital.

MACON, Ga., April 4.—[Special.]—The Georgia Lumbermen's Association met in Macon today and organized a Lumberman's Exchange, which is in reality a gigantic trust, to have its headquarters in Macon. Forty-five of the most prominent milling interests in the State and $30,000,000 of invested capital were represented. S. R. Weston of Albany was in the chair, with Merritt W. Dixon of Savannah as Secretary. The committee appointed to draw up a plan for the organization of the exchange reported at the afternoon session advising the organizing of local branches, each with an Executive committee, which, combined, will form the general committee, which shall elect a Secretary, with an office in Macon. Through this Executive committee and Secretary the entire lumber business will be controlled. The report was approved. The General Executive committee will meet in Macon April 19, and will elect a President, six Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary.

The plan proposed is that all orders come to the Secretary, who distributes impartially, prices to be uniform and fixed by the Executive committee, each mill agreeing not to undersell a fixed price. The combine thus formed is intended to eliminate the commission men, all mills cutting for the exchange, and thus throwing the middlemen out of work. A prominent lumberman said: "This will be the saving of our business. Heretofore the supply cut has been more than the demand. About 400,000,000 feet of lumber are cut annually, giving employment to 20,000 hands. In future the mills will shut down when the supply is too large. The Central committee will decide which mills are to shut down and at what the other mills will be assessed pro rata according to size to make up the loss. The central office will probably be in operation May 1."

ACCUSED OF SPAULDINGS'S MURDER.

Actor Whalen Seen with the Young Man Just Before His Death.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 4.—[Special.]—There is said to be little doubt that the murderer of young Gerald Spaulding of this city at Portage, Wis., last week, was Charles Whalen, a former member of the "Power of the Press" theatrical company, who was discharged by the company some time ago. A most vigorous search for Whalen has been instituted by the Portage and St. Paul authorities. Whalen was for a time clerk of a hotel near Portage. He came to St. Paul several weeks ago and has been hanging around the theaters ever since.

It was known that Whalen was penniless here and without friends. He formed the acquaintance of young Spaulding and they were frequently seen together. Friends of the deceased boy claim that Whalen told Spaulding he was going to "beat" his way to Chicago, but that Spaulding told him to wait as he was going there himself in a few days to visit relatives. For some reason, as yet unexplained, Whalen went on to La Crosse and waited until Spaulding arrived Wednesday night. Marshal Jenne of Portage, who is in this city, says this is undoubtedly true, for the two men were seen together at the station in that city. About half an hour later Whalen was seen to board a freight train bound for St. Paul, and it is believed that he is not a great distance from here. If so, his capture is probable, as a minute description has been furnished the authorities.

QUARRELED OVER A CORRUPTION FUND.

Beahm Sues Sperk for His Share of Nebraska Political "Grease."

LINCOLN, Neb., April 4.—[Special.]—The preliminary examination of Farmer Sperk of Ulysses, charged with embezzlement of $2,250 from A. W. Beahm, was commenced before Judge Foxworthy this afternoon. The parties concerned were lobbyists before the last Legislature and the particular piece of work in hand was the defeat of the famous "concurrent resolution No. 6." The prosecution said it would prove that Sperk and Beahm had in February, 1891, entered into a compact to buy five Senatorial votes against the resolution, they to get $5,000.

Robert Dorgan of Lincoln was to handle the cash which was contributed by Omaha; that Sperk was paid $2,700 near the Capitol National Bank, but left without dividing it. Beahm swore that he and Sperk had agreed to turn over enough votes to defeat the resolution in the Senate. They were to divide $5,000. Robert Dorgan paid Sperk $2,700, which he retained and denied having received. Beahm testified that Collins of Gage was one of the Senators who had been "influenced."

THEY ARE GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Minister Egan and Consul McCreery Soon to Return from Chile.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Chile, April 4.—Minister Egan and Consul McCreery have been granted leave of absence by Secretary Blaine.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—[Special.]—Assistant Secretary Wharton frankly acknowledged tonight that Minister Egan and Consul McCreery had been granted leave of absence. "It is true that the leave of absence has been granted and that Minister Egan is expected to return to this country," he said.

THREE HOLLANDERS DROWNED.

They Were Attempting to Cross the River in a Skiff Which Capsized.

CLINTON, Ia., April 4.—[Special.]—Three Hollanders, Jette Ottens, Nick Lamayer, and Lubbie Grite, residing in East Clinton and working in the mills, were drowned in attempting to cross the river in a skiff this morning. Two leave families of children in poor circumstances.

Tried to Wreck a Passenger Train.

BARABOO, Wis., April 4.—[Special.]—It has just leaked out that an attempt was made to wreck the north-bound vestibule train on the Northwestern line Saturday night. Some one placed a flat coupling-pin in a switch frog at Lodi, but a special freight just ahead of the passenger found the obstruction, thus averting what might have been a frightful wreck.

LAST EDITION.

BY WIND AND RAIN.

Destruction of Life and Property in the West.

KANSAS AGAIN SUFFERS.

Several Persons Killed and Buildings Blown Down.

BLIZZARD IN THE DAKOTAS.

The Snow-Storm Is Worse than for Many Years.

RISING RIVERS IN ILLINOIS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 4.—A storm of great intensity prevailed late last night in Kansas and Western Missouri, the details of which are just beginning to come in. So far as advices indicate the storm was not so severe as that of last week, but the telegraph wires in both States have been seriously damaged, and reports are not obtainable from all points where the storm is known to have raged. It may be, therefore, that later dispatches may show that more lives were lost and that more damage was done than is now apparent. The storm was of a different character in almost every place heard from.

A special gives the details of the storm at Cherryvale, Kan., as follows: This section of Kansas was yesterday visited by a terrible storm. This time it was a genuine cyclone. A funnel-shaped cloud in the afternoon was seen approaching the town from the southwest. It was accompanied by a deep, roaring sound, and as it drew near it could be seen turning and twisting with terrible velocity. It traveled with incredible speed and barely missed the town, passing one mile to the southwest. It demolished six houses in that vicinity, killing one person and fatally injuring two others. The dead are:

LAWSON, MRS. E. R., struck by lightning.
REEVES, MRS. JOHN, crushed with her dwelling.

The fatally injured:

NIXON, MRS. PERRY.
REEVES, JOHN.

The house of John Reeves, a farmer, was torn to pieces by the cyclone. Mrs. Reeves was killed outright and Mr. Reeves was fatally injured. Mrs. Perry Nixon, the wife of another farmer in the vicinity, was also fatally injured in the demolition of her house. Mrs. E. R. Lawson of this city was struck by lightning during the storm and was instantly killed. The damage to barns, outhouses, fences, etc., is great.

Destruction by the Hail.

At Burlington, Kas., the disturbance took the form of a hail-storm. Hundreds of window-lights were broken and much damage was done to fruit trees and crops generally. The hailstones were eight inches in circumference, and the fusillade which they made upon roofs of houses was alarming.

At Emporia hail also fell, the stones measuring an inch and a half in diameter. The storm prevailed in the country districts in the vicinity of Emporia and did great damage to fruit trees and crops.

At Fort Scott, Kas., the storm was the severest that ever visited that vicinity. Many roofs were blown away, stables demolished, and outhouses blown down. Several windows in as many store-rooms were smashed in and altogether the damage is very considerable. There was no loss of life, although the narrow escapes were numerous.

Garland, near Fort Scott, a town of about 400 inhabitants, was visited by the same storm. The hail smashed every window in the town and did great damage to crops in the surrounding country.

Houses Blown Away.

At Bosworth, Mo., the storm was seen approaching, and the people, naturally nervous after the terrible experiences of their Kansas neighbors last week, sought safety in their cellars. The storm came on with terrible swiftness, but as it seemed about to strike the town it veered suddenly to the northeast. In that direction is a thickly settled farming region.

Six houses in the path of the storm were demolished. Farris Nardis was badly hurt by flying timbers. Mrs. Wright, the wife of a farmer, was less seriously injured, and several others were slightly hurt.

The storm, besides being similar to a tornado, was accompanied by a waterspout, which flooded all the creeks. Waukunka Creek is out of its banks and is rising rapidly. The creek is just east of the high rock road. The road is inundated and the fields for miles down the creek are under water. The crops there have been entirely washed out and the farmers will be obliged to replant their acres. A terrific gale today followed the storm. Advices from all over Kansas report its prevalence and accounts of damage, which, however, was confined in all cases to leveling outhouses, broken windows and signs, and wrecked roofs.

Children Sent Home from School.

In this city the report got started in some manner that a cyclone was due to reach here at 2 o'clock. The report spread with great rapidity, and in a short time was on every one's lips. Supt. Greenwood of the public schools hastily called a meeting of the School Board and urged that the schools be dismissed for the day to prevent any loss of life in the event of buildings being blown down. The order was issued and the scholars were sent home in haste.

At 2 o'clock the streets of the city were nearly deserted, and hundreds of people could be seen looking out of windows scanning the sky for signs of the approaching storm. The wind blew almost a hurricane during the entire afternoon, but there was no cyclone and the damage was very slight.

FIERCE BLIZZARD IN THE DAKOTAS.

The Jim River Valley Paralyzed by the Storm—Damage Is Heavy.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 4.—Specials from the Northwest tell of big rain and snow storms, the latter prevailing with terrific force in the Dakotas, even approaching to a blizzard in intensity in some sections. Devil's Lake reports a full-fledged blizzard, while at Huron the snow during today was scattered among a great deal of rain, nearly three inches having fallen. But the blizzard seems to have extended from the northern part of South Dakota clear across North Dakota. The snow extended along the Missouri River and over into the Black Hills and at Huron where it had rained so hard during the day it is snowing hard tonight. The moisture in the ground has already retarded seeding ten days and will now be held further back by this great storm of combined rain and snow.

In this State snow with blizzard attachments is reported in the northwestern portion and it has been snowing and hailing in other parts of the State. The rain here this afternoon was extremely heavy while it lasted, and

there was some hail. Tonight it is growing colder and the storm may be here later on.

The heavy rain is reported as extending to the lake, Ashland, Wis., having had such a heavy rain as to delight the souls of the lumbermen whose logs were awaiting the spring freshets.

ELLENDALE, N.D., April 4.—[Special.]—This section of the country is completely paralyzed by one of the worst snow-storms and blizzards ever seen here this late in the season. A blinding snow-storm raged all last night and the greater part of today, and with a fierce gale today is badly drifted. Every species of locomotion except pedestrianism is suspended and no trains will be through for a day or two. Stock on the range and wherever not sheltered will suffer greatly. Seeding, which is almost one-third done, will not be resumed for two weeks, the heavy rains of the last week and this snow making the ground too wet.

REDFIELD, S. D., April 4.—[Special.]—A genuine blizzard has been raging since noon and is hourly growing worse. It is the worst storm we have had since 1888. Probably few if any are caught out. A heavy rain has been falling for two days.

MILLER, S. D., April 4.—[Special.]—The rain storm which had prevailed here for twenty-four hours at noon today developed into the hardest snow-storm experienced this winter, partaking of the nature of a severe blizzard, though it is not cold yet. It is believed stock-owners will suffer quite serious loss by the storm.

OMAHA, Neb., April 4.—[Special.]—A snow-storm of great severity has been raging along the North Nebraska border since yesterday. A veritable blizzard is prevailing in that vicinity tonight. Snow has fallen to a great depth along the Elkhorn line. Great trouble is experienced in running trains. Yesterday a train was gotten past Oelrichs, S. D., for the first time since April 1. Little information can be secured from that locality either by wire or rail. All over the State subscriptions are being raised for the relief of the storm and cyclone victims of Nuckolls County, Neb. The Governor's proclamation today calls for food, clothing, furniture, and building materials.

OGALALLA, Neb., April 4.—[Special.]—The big storm today drifted cattle in droves into the Platte River, where many chilled to death. The loss will be heavy. Telegraph communication has been cut off since Thursday. A large force of men are at work repairing the wires. Miles of telegraph poles are lying on the ground.

BLUE SPRINGS, Neb., April 4.—[Special.]—In addition to the general havoc and damage caused by the wind-storm a heavy rain and hail visited this section yesterday, flooding the whole country. The bridge on the Union Pacific railroad at Mud Creek, between here and Holmesville, was washed out and trains cannot pass. Farm work is entirely suspended.

THE CYCLONE STRIKES BRIDGEPORT.

Many Houses and Barns Wrecked and Stock Killed.

BRIDGEPORT, Ills., April 4.—[Special.]—At 5:20 this evening a cyclone, accompanied with heavy rain, struck this place doing great damage. It is not possible at this time to estimate the damage. A partial list show the Methodist church is badly damaged and the Presbyterian church slightly, the residences of Dr. M. D. Fraser, B. F. Watson, D. G. Delaney, James Lanteman, and Jacob Small are all more or less damaged. Gus T. Warner's large barn is a total wreck and four horses are buried. Martin Coffman's barn is blown to pieces and two horses buried. Several small stables are blown down and the large barn of Mrs. John Stivers is unroofed. Fences and orchards are greatly damaged. No lives are reported lost, and fortunately no one is seriously hurt. It is feared that later reports from the country will greatly increase the loss.

The cyclone first struck three miles southwest of this place and took a northeasterly course. It was about a quarter of a mile in width and four in length and was of terrific force, tearing up trees two feet in diameter by the roots. It is a great wonder that there is a house standing in the town, and miraculous that many lives were not lost. Elm and Main streets are full of trees, fences, and sidewalks.

Reports from the country are that W. M. Spencer's barn and outbuildings are blown to pieces, killing several hogs and one cow. Jacob Stall's large two-story frame house was moved off its foundation and his barn and out-buildings blown down. The loss to the community will be fifty thousand dollars, though it is not possible to estimate it now.

REPAIRING THE DAMAGE AT NELSON.

Heavy Rains Cause the Loss of Much Property Saved from the Wind.

NELSON, Neb., April 4.—[Special.]—The work of repairing the damage done by the storm is being pushed steadily ahead. All yesterday the usual Sabbath stillness was broken by the sound of hammer and saw. This "work of necessity" was rendered doubly imperative by the heavy rain which came last night. Water fell in torrents for a time, and the unprotected furniture and goods in the roofless buildings were drenched and soaked again. In this way much that had been saved intact or only slightly damaged was ruined.

It now transpires that the damage inflicted in the country around Nelson was far more severe than at first reported. Not even an approximate estimate of the loss can be made now, but the additional accounts of the storm's work continually coming in make it safe to say that thousands of dollars' worth of property in Nuckolls County is wrecked beyond repair. It will yet be several days before anything like a close or accurate statement of the loss can be given.

Last night the citizens met at the court-house and after thoroughly canvassing the situation decided to make a general appeal for aid. Steps will be taken to organize the work that the needy may receive such assistance as is furnished by a generous public. The names of the committee will be announced soon, and will comprise only responsible parties.

Today excursion trains were run which brought hundreds of sight-seers, who spent several hours in wandering among the ruins and gathering bits of the wreck to serve as mementos.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 14.—Gov. Boyd today issued a proclamation calling on the people of the State to aid the cyclone sufferers of Nelson and vicinity.

COVERED IN A SNOW-DRIFT.

Two Young Women Have a Terrible Experience in Colorado.

JULESBURG, Colo., April 4.—Charles Rosenquest, P. J. Gorhardt, and Joseph Cleve, together with the former's daughters, have been temporarily living in a barn awaiting the completion of their farmhouse, which is being built twenty miles south of here. At 3 this morning a heavy wind blew the barn over, carrying it clear off the ground for a distance of one twenty feet and, as the barn had no floor, it left the victims lying exposed to the severe elements of the storm, their beds scattered to the winds, and their clothes torn away from them until finally the blinding snow covered them in a drift. Mr. Rosenquest managed to tell his two daughters to lie still while he succeeded in keeping a hole open through the drift to keep them from smothering to death. The other two men lay ten feet away but did not know what was going on; as they were wrapped up in the snow and ice. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the storm stopped just in time to save the lives of the two girls, who were carried to a fire behind some boards and their sufferings finally alleviated. The intense cold froze their limbs, fingers, and feet, but all will recover. This last storm has been raging here since sunset Sunday. The loss of cattle and horses is terrible in the different parts of the surrounding country. The Union Pacific trains are behind time, caused by a train off the track, being derailed by the snow drifts. No one was injured in the wreck.

HOLYOKE, Colo., April 4.—[Special.]—The Burlington road is blockaded here with snow. Plows are working both ways, but no trains can get through from either direction. The blizzard is raging with great fierceness tonight.

DESTRUCTIVE WIND-STORMS.

Much Damage Done Through Arkansas—Tornado Near Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 4.—[Special.]—A severe hail, wind, and rain storm has been prevailing throughout this section of the State during the last thirty-six hours. Telegraph communication with the outside world has been practically shut off since last evening. The railroad authorities report damage along the different lines all over the State. Word reached here last night of a singular and distressing accident near Cove, Ark.

An Alliance picnic was held Saturday which brought together a crowd of people numbering 100 or 200. In the afternoon the storm came up, the wind was strong, leveling everything in its path. When it struck the woods in which the picnickers had gathered trees were blown in all directions, one of which caught and killed two persons and mortally wounded two others. Several persons were dangerously hurt by flying timber. A destructive tornado passed between Carlisle and Lonoke, a few miles from this city, today, uprooting trees and demolishing several farm-houses. Several persons were seriously injured. The same reports come from Pine Bluff and Arkansas City.

At Pine Bluff the Citizens' Park was demolished and so was the colored Methodist church. Several tall houses were blown into the river. At Lonoke and Carlisle trees were uprooted and several farm and out houses destroyed. H. Philburt's house at Carlisle was among the number destroyed. It was split into kindling wood by the cyclone, and his wife's legs and arms were broken. Cabon Creek, in Franklin County, on the Little Rock and Fort Smith road, is over its banks. Portions of the railway track have been washed away. Thousands of feet of lumber and many thousands of bales of cotton are being washed away by the swollen streams.

A TORNADO STRIKES PLATTEVILLE.

Houses Blown Down and Damage Done to Farms and Fences.

PLATTEVILLE, Wis., April 4.—[Special.]—A tornado of considerable severity passed through this city at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The storm cloud was funnel-shaped and was seen approaching the city about two miles to the south. At the Seitz farm everything was blown over except the house. It next struck the Gardner farm where sheds were unroofed and fences torn down. At the Hoosier farm a portion of the residence was torn down and a barn, in which there were several horses, collapsed. The storm continued toward the city, leaving in its track fallen trees of all sizes.

When about a half mile from town the cloud rose, and no damage was done until the town was reached. Wind-mills on the outskirts were blown down, while large trees two feet in diameter were snapped in two.

At Putnam Daniels' place a barn was torn down and a large portion of the roof carried a quarter of a mile; fences and shade-trees were also blown down. At the residence of A. J. Buss a barn was picked up bodily and moved several feet north without any material damage. The path of the storm was not continuous, the cloud rising and falling. At the Buss residence the funnel rose and did no further damage to speak of until it reached the extreme northwest part of the town, where it demolished a portion of the residence occupied by Austin Romins. No lives were lost. Many persons sought refuge in cellars.

One man named Shanbow had a narrow escape. Seeing the storm approaching he tried to seek shelter in a building near by. He was unable to reach the building, which an instant later was demolished. The same storm is reported to have struck between Livingston and Remy along the line of the Northwestern road, tearing down fences and telegraph poles, uprooting trees, and unroofing sheds and barns.

TRAINS BLOCKED BELOW ST. LOUIS.

Serious Washout on the Iron Mountain—One Man Killed in a Wreck.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 4.—From dispatches from points along the Iron Mountain in Missouri and from several officers of that road here it is learned that a number of washouts have occurred along the line at or near De Soto, Piedmont, Irondale, Arcadia, and Annapolis. They were caused by heavy rainstorms which have passed over that section of the State in the last thirty-six hours.

At Sabula, near Arcadia, a trestle gave way and precipitated a stock train of six cars and engine into the swollen stream. Brakeman Rogers was instantly killed and all the other trainmen in the way narrowly escaped.

All trains which left here for the south last night have been laid up at Piedmont, and all trains coming north have been stopped at Poplar Bluffs. General Superintendent Dickinson, with several assistants, has gone to the damaged district, and wrecking and construction trains have been hustled to the scene. Repairs will be vigorously prosecuted and traffic restored as quickly as possible.

DESTRUCTION BY HAIL.

A Terrific Storm on the Ohio River with Much Damage by Water.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 4.—[Special.]—A terrific hail-storm such as visited this section about twenty-two years ago brought much destruction in its path. The storm began at about 5:30 and raged furiously for about twenty minutes. The territory of the storm extended from Steubenville, O., down to Bellaire, and west as far as St. Clairsville, Martin's Ferry being the worst sufferer. At St. Clairsville hundreds of windows were broken and at Barton and the county round much damage was done to the crops, limbs of trees being broken off and the damage being very heavy to those growing. The hail-stones were so large and hard frozen that this morning many were yet unmelted. At Martin's Ferry the hail and wind were particularly violent and the damage to glass and furniture can scarcely be imagined. The storm raged until fully 20,000 lights of glass were destroyed. In the northwestern part of town a cloud burst added to the horrors of the storm. Considerable damage was done, the lower floors of the houses were flooded, and in the bottoms a perfect lake was formed. The Belmont Brick and Tile Works were a heavy loser, one of the large stacks was blown down, all the roofs of the drying-houses were spoiled, and the kiln walls were blown in, besides having a large amount of glass broken. At St. Clairsville the hail was almost as destructive as at Martin's Ferry.

HEAVY LOSSES ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Canadian Pacific Bridge Carried Away—Rush of Ice in the Salmon.

MONTREAL, Que., April 4.—[Special.]—The St. Lawrence River is remarkably high and heavy freshets have caused serious damage between this city and Quebec. At Sorel, midway between the two cities, the ice on the Yamaska River was set in motion last night owing to the sudden rise. The ice was about a foot thick and piled up rapidly at the foot of the trestlework and pieces of the Canadian Pacific bridge suddenly gave way. The two ice-breakers situated a short distance above the bridge were swept out. The next instant the six piers supporting the bridge toppled over and the whole bridge was swept away. The bridge was an iron one and was valued at $10,000.

Heavy floods are also reported from other points. At Dundee, Que., the Salmon River began to overflow the banks yesterday afternoon, and the village soon had the appearance of a vast field of water dotted with houses. Suddenly with a tremendous crash the channel was forced open, huge masses of ice came tearing down, carrying with it the small river steamer Grenada, a mile below the village. Next came a large iron bridge, running from Port Covington, N. Y., to Dundee, followed by the Grand Trunk railway bridge and the flume of the Fort Covington mill, followed by quantities of timber and débris from the bridges.

The flood was caused by a dam giving way a short distance above Fort Covington. Owing to the flood all traffic on the Grand Trunk between Fort Covington and Messina has been suspended for the present.

HEAVY DAMAGE TO A COAL ROAD.

Rains Wash Away the Line at Danville—May Flood Mines.

DANVILLE, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—The most severe rain-storm ever known in this city occurred this afternoon. The Hungry Hollow Coal road was almost completely destroyed. The city work on Fairchild street, costing several thousand dollars, was washed out. Two buggies and horses were lost in crossing Stony Creek. It is feared that the Mission coal fields will be flooded.

HEAVY LOSSES FROM THE WIND.

Buildings Unroofed and Wrecked and the People Panic-Stricken.

GREENSBURG, Pa., April 4.—A terrific wind, hail, and rain storm, accompanied by lightning, passed over the southern section of Westmoreland County at 7 o'clock last evening, doing great damage. At Scottdale, Peterson, and Brownston the wind was very severe, blowing down and unroofing buildings in all parts of the town. The Scottdale rolling mill was badly wrecked.

For a time the people were panic-stricken and fled to the basements of the houses, expecting every minute to be carried away by the gale. No one, however, was seriously injured. The loss to property cannot be estimated.

The Kaskaskia River Bankful.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—The heaviest rainfall in this section for years has fallen since yesterday morning. The rain came down in torrents for several hours last night. Several business houses and the streets were flooded with water. The report from the Kaskaskia River, south of here, this afternoon was that the river was bankful and the water was rising at the rate of one foot per hour. The bottoms are submerged by this time. It has been with great difficulty that the railroad people have kept their tracks in shape. There have been no serious washouts up to this time, and it is thought that the worst is passed.

Much Damage Done at Mattoon.

MATTOON, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—The largest rainfall that has visited this section for ten years has been experienced here. Over twelve inches of water has fallen in less than thirty-six hours and the entire town is suffering from it. Richmond's Addition is covered with from six inches to three feet of water, and in the southwest part of the town the water has compelled many families to move out. Washouts are reported all along the Big Four and P., D. and E. railroads, and trains are all behind. Much damage is done to the wheat and oats.

Barn and Fences Destroyed by Wind.

NEWTON, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—Severe storms have prevailed in this section for the last two days. In the St. Marie Township yesterday evening the storm assumed the form of a tornado, proving destructive to fences, etc. Anthony Lizelman's large barn was totally demolished. The I. & C. S. railway track east of this city in the bottom land is covered with water, and trains on that road going east have been abandoned. It will be a week before trains will run east of Newton.

The Little Wabash Out of Its Banks.

CLAY CITY, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—The almost constant down-pour of rain since Sunday morning has caused the Little Wabash River to rise fourteen feet last night, which is faster than ever known here before. It is now out of its banks and spreading over the wide bottom lands, doing great damage to the farms. Fears are entertained of washouts on the railroads if the rains do not stop soon. The pony mails are now cut off to the north, as it is impossible to cross the Little Wabash at this point.

Lowlands Submerged at Nokomis.

NOKOMIS, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—The heaviest rains for years have fallen here during the last two days. The creeks were filled to overflowing and the lowlands completely submerged. Fences and bridges were washed away and travel by road made impossible. A few miles west of here the railroad track was washed away, which prevented the trains from running. In some places the water ran in at the doors of houses.

The Sangamon Is Dangerously High.

DECATUR, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—The Sangamon River lacks two feet of being at high water mark, and it is still rising. It rose eight feet in eighteen hours. It is feared that the fires at the water-works will be drowned out. It has been raining steadily since Sunday afternoon. There is water everywhere.

Business Suspended at Hillsboro.

HILLSBORO, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—A severe rainstorm has prevailed in this section during the last two days. The streams are all out of their banks and great damage has been done to property in the bottoms. Trains have been unable to run on account of washouts and the unsafe conditions of bridges, and business is generally suspended.

Families Move at Auburn.

AUBURN, Ills., April 4.—[Special.]—The rain which fell here yesterday and last night was the heaviest known for years. One family living near Sugar Creek and another out on the prairie moved their goods from their houses to save them from being submerged.

Work of the Rain at Muscatine.

MUSCATINE, Ia., April 4.—[Special.]—The most severe rain-storm that has visited Muscatine for many years occurred last night and damaged property to the extent of many thousands of dollars. A number of terraced lawns on two of the principal residence streets that have recently been put to grade were washed out, cellars flooded, and foundations of buildings caved in. The two upper floors of the Commercial House, which was unroofed by the wind the day before, were flooded and the furniture ruined. The loss in the city is estimated at $6,000.

The Salimonia Threatens Danger.

PORTLAND, Ind., April 4.—[Special.]—Yesterday's rain caused a rapid rise in the Salimonia River and a number of business houses and residences in this city were flooded. The occupants of the latter were compelled to stand on chairs and tables until help could reach them. All railroad trestles are threatened with destruction and are being closely watched.

All Roads Flooded Near Boone, Ia.

BOONE, Ia., April 4.—[Special.]—The heaviest rainstorm in years passed over this region last night. The water fell in torrents for hours, filling the water courses and flooding the roads. The rain has continued nearly all day, but not so violently. The roads are impassable and business is almost entirely suspended.

Terrific Rains in Iowa.

BURLINGTON, Ia., April 4.—Last night's rainstorm was terrific in Southeastern Iowa. A number of bridges were washed away and many wheat fields are flooded.

Farm Buildings Blown Down.

COLUMBUS JUNCTION, Ia., April 4.—[Special.]—A cyclone this forenoon destroyed a number of farm buildings south of this place, near Cairo. No one is reported as injured.

Indiana Rivers Are Rising.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., April 4.—[Special.]—The Mississinnewa and Salamonie Rivers are higher than for several years. The Salamonie rose seven feet in two hours today. Lick Creek bottom, this city, is overflowed and residents in that part of town have constructed temporary bridges. It is still raining.

A Second Blizzard in Colorado.

DENVER, Colo., April 4.—Reports from Eastern Colorado show that a second blizzard is raging. The Burlington railroad is blocked with snow between Curtis and Sterling, but it is expected that the road will be cleared at a late hour tonight. In Denver the wind has been blowing a gale all day and indications are that a snow-storm will soon be experienced.

SAYS IT WILL NOT VISIT CHICAGO.

Sergt. Frankenfield Thinks the Western Blizzard Will Go Up the Mississippi Valley.

There is plenty of weather nowadays and Chicago is not through with its share of it. A big storm is raging in the West and it is coming this way; though Æolus Frankenfield, high up in his Auditorium tower to the east, says that it will give the World's Fair City a wide berth, run up the Mississippi Valley toward Duluth, and disappear in the Hudson Bay country, as did last week's storm. He predicts that Chicago will have a higher wind today than yesterday and possibly even as high as the gale that blew down the Pearce street building last week. It will vary from thirty-five to fifty miles an hour, and will be accompanied by lower temperature and numerous showers.

The wind-storm in the West was central at North Platte, Neb., yesterday morning and at Sioux City, Ia., last night. The Missouri Valley had a tough time of it yesterday. Wind blew fifty-two miles an hour at Valentine, Neb., forty-five at North Platte, forty at Des Moines, and from forty to fifty-five miles in the intervening country. It was a cold wind, too, and accompanied by an old-fashioned mid-winter blizzard. Among the towns visited by the driving snow-storm were: St. Vincent, N. M.; Bismark, Dak.; Moorhead, Minn.; Duluth, Minn.; Huron, Dak.; and Valentine, Neb. Winter weather also prevailed in the extreme Southwest. Santa Fé, N. Mex., and the whole of Texas and New Mexico have had freezing weather and considerable snow.

STOPPED BY WATER.

RAIN PREVENTS THE SIXTH WARD TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

Adherents of the Aldermanic Candidates Gather in Big Force but Melt Before the Storm—Horsemen Ride Into a Saloon—Mayor Washburne Issues an Election Day Proclamation—Judge Collins Praises President Harrison and His Administration—Other Political Matters.

It was a great night in Bridgeport. The close of one of the most exciting campaigns in the history of Sixth Ward politics was signalized by two torchlight processions—one in the interest of Ald. "Eddie" Burke, the other to demonstrate the popularity of his main competitor, Henry Stuckart.

Politicians who know the ward predicted that it was not large enough to contain the adherents of the two candidates arrayed in marching order at the same time and inspired by the music of rival fife and drum corps. If both parades took place they said there was no escape from bloodshed. So the wise ones argued. These predictions came to naught, and for two reasons. The elements frowned on both factions, dispersing their cohorts and driving them to neighboring saloons for shelter. The police were on the alert and Capt. Madden gave strict instructions to his lieutenants to keep the parades apart at all hazards.

Both parties made a good showing. The Stuckart column moved first down Archer avenue, starting from near Stuckart's store at Twenty-fifth and Halsted streets. It had crossed the bridge before the rain came at 9 o'clock.

Ald. Burke's forces formed at Thirty-fifth and Wallace streets, moved south to Thirty-seventh street, west to Halsted, and thence down Lock street to Archer avenue. A hundred horsemen led the procession. Then came torch-bearers and two bands. The procession reached Archer avenue when the rain came. It was no common shower and the host melted like snow before it. Half an hour passed before the leaders could collect their forces from the adjacent saloons and resume the march southwest.

The Burke column crossed the bridge, made a circle around, and returned down Archer avenue to Joseph street. There the carriage of Ald. Burke and his colleague, W. J. O'Brien, was seen. The procession halted. Every torch-bearer made a break for the saloon in front of which the carriage stood. The saloon would not contain a tenth of the crowd.

The horsemen in the procession were headed by two of Ald. Burke's most earnest lieutenants, "Spot" Cunningham and Ed Glennon. They resolved not to be left behind. They urged their horses upon the sidewalk and amid the huzzas of the crowd drove them up two steps into the saloon.

The place was crowded to suffocation with thirsty men. Through the crowd the horses made their way, and to the astonishment of all beholders did not trample any one under foot. With another effort their riders, having satisfied their thirst, made their way back to the street through the crowd.

The crowd expected a meeting to be held, but Ald. Burke deemed it unnecessary to keep his faithful followers out longer, drenched as they were from the rain. So "Red" Carberry was delegated to announce that it was the Alderman's will that they should disperse. This they did with three cheers and a tiger for Ald. Burke.

SUSPEND BUSINESS ELECTION DAY.

This Mayor Washburne's Request—Election Board Proceedings.

Mayor Washburne yesterday issued to the heads of departments the following election proclamation:

WHEREAS, The public interest demands a proper observance of all legal holidays, therefore direct that April 5, 1892, the day on which the regular municipal election of the City of Chicago takes place, shall be generally observed throughout the city as a legal holiday and that the offices and departments of the City Government except the Police and Fire Departments shall be and remain closed during said day.

HEMPSTEAD WASHBURNE.

Besides the Police and Fire Departments the office of the Election Commissioners will be open all day and one or more of the Commissioners will be on hand to decide knotty points which may come up to puzzle the election judges. Yesterday the clerks of the office were busy sending out the ballots and supplementary instructions. The Commissioners on receipt of the written declination of James A. O'Connell, the Labor candidate for West Town Assessor, to run issued the following supplementary instructions:

To Judges and Clerks of Election, April 4: You are hereby officially notified that James A. O'Connell has withdrawn as candidate for Assessor on the People's Trade and Labor ticket in the West Town of Chicago. Cross off O'Connell's name from each and every ballot before handing the ballot to the voter.

M. SCHWEINTHAL,
W. A. HUTCHINGS,
WM. J. ENGLISH,
Board of Election Commissioners.
WM. A. TAYLOR, Chief Clerk.

On inquiry being made why similar instructions had not been issued in regard to ex-Ald. Summerfield, independent candidate in the Second Ward, Chief Clerk Taylor said that Mr. Summerfield's resignation had not been received at the office.

COLLINS PRAISES THE PRESIDENT.

He Also Expresses Faith in Republican Victory All Along the Line.

Judge Collins addressed the Hamilton club last night and indorsed Benjamin Harrison for President. In introducing the speaker Robert Mather, President of the club, said:

"It may be that in the next campaign in this State the people of Cook County may have to choose between two Judges—one as the Republican candidate for Governor and the other the Democratic candidate. It may be said of the Republican Judge that he has never been tempted by the glitter of gold, that he has not piled up a fortune while attending to his duties on the bench, and that his popularity is not based on sympathy with Socialists and Anarchists. That man is Judge Collins."

In his speech Judge Collins likened the Republican party to Columbus. Among other things he said:

The Republican party represents faith—faith in our institutions, faith in our principles, and faith in our future. The Democratic party is ever sowing the seeds of discontent, and against these seeds our party is working. The Republican party is a Columbus, always inspired with faith and sailing out on a sea of difficulty. It is only faith and hope that lead to great achievement. We are about to enter a great Republican campaign. It seems that the Republican party will nominate that excellent statesmen who with so much dignity and wisdom has transacted our affairs for four years. Let us shout his praises with a common voice. We shall have no trouble in electing Benjamin Harrison. [Cheers.] He has given us an administration so clean that we have no apology to make. With full faith and hope let us march shoulder to shoulder to victory.

Notwithstanding the progress made last week by Gov. Fifer in his canvass for renomination the Collins men in Chicago maintain their candidate has yet a good chance for success. "Wait," they say, "until the northern and Republican counties of the State, those that have to roll up the Republican majorities, speak, and you will see how it stands with Judge Collins. Wait until sober second thought asserts itself. That sober second thought will be favorable to Judge Collins. Mr. Wilke of Will speaks wisely. No candidate can be elected without the German Lutheran vote, and Judge Collins is the only man who can command that vote."

The Collins men who call at the Sherman House daily say they are confident, and they really look as if they felt confident. But it is a fact, notwithstanding, that of 111 delegates selected last week 79 were instructed for Fifer, and his friends claim 20 of the other 32.

They also count on making considerable progress this week, when seven county conventions are to be held, for Douglas, Williamson, Morgan, Grundy, Jefferson, Peoria, and Scott. Gov. Fifer's friends claim Peoria, Grundy, and Morgan, and may get those and others. Peoria will have twenty-two delegates and Morgan half that number.

In one respect sober second thought is beginning to assert itself here. The wisest of the Cook County Republican leaders see that it will never do to renominate all the present State officers. They are also convinced that a place on the ticket ought to be given to some German-American. The slate put forward at the conventions in the Southern Democratic counties and indorsed there is far from being satisfactory to the leaders in the counties that are to be depended on for the Republican majority, and Gov. Fifer and his friends will be so advised. There will probably be a conference of the leaders before many days.

As soon as the spring elections are over more attention can be given to the details of the State campaign. The Cook County Republican committee will probably meet the latter part of this week to make arrangements for calling the convention to elect delegates to the State convention. This will be held April 28 or 29. The State convention will be held May 4.

It is expected that the Republican committee of the Third District will meet this week also to call a convention for the selection of delegates to Minneapolis.

Congressman Taylor will return to Chicago today, and it is said he will urge the calling together of the First District committee.

TRYING TO WIN BY TRICKERY.

The Fabrication Circulated by Ald. Martin's Opponents.

The friends of James L. Campbell, who is trying to break into the Council from the Twelfth Ward, circulated a paper Sunday which implied that Ald. Martin was responsible for the order to erect sheds and stands on the Garfield Park race track. The circular, of course, was a palpable lie. The objectionable order in question was introduced by Ald. Powers. Ald. Martin presented a remonstrance signed by a number of leading residents, including the pastors of all the churches in the Twelfth Ward. A correspondent, Charles W. Vernon, writes in connection with the shabby trick:

The circular (against Martin) reaches us this morning with THE TRIBUNE and has been thoroughly distributed to all regular subscribers. I believe it to be a malicious and contemptible political scheme, intended to mislead uninformed persons as to the truth of the circumstances, and inasmuch as THE TRIBUNE has indorsed and does indorse Robert L. Martin for Alderman of the Twelfth Ward in the most deserving terms, it may seem to some that THE TRIBUNE was advocating one principle and practicing another, which surely is a great wrong imposed upon THE TRIBUNE for its gallant stand for honest, respectable, and intelligent Council representation from the Twelfth Ward.

It is to be hoped no intelligent reader of THE TRIBUNE will be misled by the shabby trick of Campbell's friends. Ald. Martin ought to be reelected by a rousing majority.

CICERO TRUSTEES DENOUNCED.

They Are Severely Criticised at a Citizens' Meeting.

People in Austin were surprised yesterday at the action of the Chicago and Northwestern railway company in laying two double tracks across the street crossing from Austin avenue to the city limits. It is said the work was done without a permit having been secured from the Town Board, but without any interference on their part. At a citizens' meeting held last evening at Library Hall Clayton E. Crafts severely criticised the action of the administration in allowing an invasion upon the public streets without protest. Mr. Crafts complained that the trustees were not only neglecting their duty, but were playing into the hands of the corporations. He spoke of the loose way in which the town affairs were being conducted and said the special funds were being misappropriated for purposes other than those they were levied for. He referred to Trustee Maclean as a falsifier in stating that if annexed Austin would become a part of the Twenty-eighth Ward. He said this was untrue. That if annexed it would become a separate ward, and he asserted that the streets were never improved according to the contract.

George E. Plumb spoke against the present management of the town. People were heavily assessed, he said, and the money disappeared and no report was made of it. He said it was time there was a change of affairs, and advised the people to make it at the polls today. He said Trustee Moore lived in Chicago during the winter and in his little hut in Clyde during the summer months.

Candidate Bennett denied the stories that he was a dissipated character, and attributed the running of the saloons in Clyde to Trustee Moore.

The Republicans held a mass meeting in Giles' Hall at Cicero last evening, where Andrew Piper, Robert Muir, and others spoke. Mr. Muir dwelt on the question of prohibition in Clyde, and asserted that it was not his fault, but the fault of Justice Bartlett, who failed to fine the parties brought before him, that liquor was sold in the town.

Indorsed Mr. Cooke.

The Seventh Ward Jewish Republican club met last night at Metropolitan Hall and declared most emphatically for Cooke for Alderman as against Burg, the Democratic nominee. The tenor of the gathering was forecast by a circular spread broadcast through the ward announcing the meeting. The circular read: "Burg has publicly taunted Cooke with being 'the Sheeny candidate.' The Bible says: 'He that diggeth a grave for another shall lie therein.' Votes, bury Burg. Cast your ballot for 'the Sheeny candidate.'"

Supplementary Instructions.

The following supplementary instructions were issued to judges and clerks of election yesterday:

The Board of Election Commissioners has decided and hereby instructs you that each independent candidate, or group of candidates whose names appear upon the ballot, is entitled to all the privileges accorded political parties by paragraph 65, Revised Statutes, Election law. Challengers showing proper credentials, and also watchers showing proper credentials, as specified in paragraph 77, should be accorded the rights and privileges prescribed by law.

Twenty-third Ward Republicans Meet.

The Twenty-third Ward Republican League club held a meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall on Chicago avenue last evening. Speeches were made by John A. Larson, Henry Carr, P. A. Sundelius, and Harry Olson.

Ald. Gorton Is Not Out.

A rumor was in circulation yesterday that Ald. Gorton had withdrawn from the Aldermanic contest in the Third Ward. Ald. Gorton says he has no intention of withdrawing.

Notes.

Big meetings indorsing Charles F. Swigart for Alderman from the Thirteenth Ward were held last night at Indiana street and Western avenue and at 63d street and West Lake street.

A meeting was held last night at Swedish Music Hall, Thirty-first street and Fifth avenue, in the interest of Ed Conners for Alderman from the Fifth Ward. James Ahern presided. Seven hundred crowded into the hall and the sidewalk was filled with an overflow crowd.

A circular indorsing the candidacy of L. L. Wadsworth for Alderman in the Twenty-fourth Ward is being circulated, to which are attached the names of Dr. F. Henrotin, No. 353 La Salle avenue, and J. T. Noyes. Both Dr. Henrotin and Mr. Noyes deny having ever signed the circular.

The case against James W. Duffy, the detective who is charged with an attempt to colonize the illegal voters in a hotel at Canal and West Harrison streets, was not heard yesterday, though it came up for trial before Justice Hume. Duffy asked for a continuance until April 12 that he might secure witnesses, and it was granted, the bonds being fixed at $1,000.

COTTON LOSSES IN NEW ORLEANS FIRE.

About 30,000 Bales Totally Destroyed and 50,000 Badly Damaged.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 4.—[Special.]—Chief Inspector James R. Tallant has made the following report to the Cotton Exchange in reference to the cotton destroyed yesterday:

"Our account of stock taken by this department March 30, last, of the burnt presses was as follows:

Fireproof press, 6,825 bales; Shippers' press, 10,428; Orleans and Independent Yards, 26,776. Total, 44,029 bales.

"Since this stock was taken the business of the presses has been so light that I do not believe there would be any material change in the stock at the time of the fire. I would estimate the loss at the fire to be total 30,000 bales, badly damaged 4,029 bales; saved more or less wet and burned 10,000 bales.

Local insurance companies were hard hit. The following is a partial list of the losses by the various companies and agencies:

Crescent, $15,000; Sun, $50,000; New Orleans Association, $7,500; Germania, $6,700; Southern, $7,500; Merchants' Mutual, $8,000; New Orleans Insurance company, $6,000; Mechanics' and Traders, $20,000; London and Liverpool and Globe, $40,000; Marshall J. Smith's agency, $23,000; William Railley's agency, $35,730; Provost's agency, $3,800; Inter-State company, $10,000; Home, $30,000, of which $300,000 reinsured; Peonia, $17,000; Hibernia, $8,000. Of the above $45,900 was on cotton and $112,000 on the up-town buildings.

MOBILE, Ala., April 4.—Early yesterday morning fire destroyed nearly every house in Milton, Santa Rosa County. The flames originated in the residence of R. R. Shepard. The Creary store, court-house, and adjoining property were saved. The total damage is estimated at $85,000; insurance, $33,400.

WINONA, Minn., April 4.—[Special.]—Fire last night destroyed the Broadway House at Rochester, Minn., one of the finest structures of its kind in the State. The building was a landmark and served in early days as a court-house, school-house, church, and public hall. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $7,000.

CAMP FIRES BURNING.

CLOSING POLITICAL RALLIES IN RHODE ISLAND.

Republicans Hold Large Meetings Last Night and the Democrats Close the Campaign This Evening—Belief That the Republicans Will Capture the Legislature and Have 2,000 Majority on the State Ticket—Maryland's Legislature Has Nearly Depleted the State Treasury.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4.—[Special.]—Numerous rallies have been held all over the State tonight by both leading political parties. Thomas B. Reed spoke at Pawtucket. The quarterly dinner of the Young Men's Republican club was held at Infantry Hall in this city tonight. More than 1,000 plates were laid. The principal speakers were Secretary of the Navy Tracy and Congressman J. C. Burrows of Michigan. The meeting was enthusiastic. Tomorrow night will be made memorable by Democratic rallies in all the larger places.

The Democrats are really scared. They are freely conceding the Legislature. The Republicans figure that they will have fifty-nine members of the Legislature, not counting this city or the doubtful towns. Only fifty-five are necessary to elect a United States Senator. The Democrats are still insisting that they will elect their candidates for Governor and Attorney-General, but the Republicans concede nothing. The certainty of Republican success as to the Legislature, besides making sure of the reelection of Senator Aldrich, continues the Republicans in control of the district courts, whose Judges are to be chosen by the next General Assembly to serve for three years.

The Democrats have already set numerous roorbacks into circulation, among them the statement that "Blocks-of-Five" Dudley was here and "at work"; that anti-Catholic circulars had been issued in behalf of the Republicans; that elaborate preparation had been made to corrupt the franchise in spite of the Australian ballot system; and that the Republicans had purchased the Providence *Journal*, which would account for its coolness to the Democrats in this campaign. None of those canards have had any perceptible effect.

One of the humors of the campaign has been the attitude of the New York *World*, which presumes to manage affairs for the Democrats. It advertised to have fifteen leading Democrats of national reputation at one of the mass-meetings, including John M. Palmer of Illinois. When the night of the meeting arrived only three of the fifteen showed up, and while they had a big meeting the ticket had little effect, since the audience felt that they had been lured there on false pretenses.

The Hebrews with about 600 votes are out for the Republicans in order to resent a snub which they feel has been given one of their number with political aspirations.

Great preparations are being made to bring out the vote, although it is believed that a bigger percentage will vote without urging than was ever known before. The Republicans still claim 2,000 majority outside of the city. They have to carry the city for the legislative ticket and to show a plurality for Browne. The Democrats are claiming the city by 2,000 majority on the State ticket.

Secretary Tracy's Speech.

At the Republican meeting tonight Secretary Tracy spoke in part as follows:

It involves the reelection or defeat of Senator N. W. Aldrich. In each and all of the varied acquirements of Senatorship there is no man in the Senate today who holds a higher place than Nelson W. Aldrich, and his loss to that body would be a loss not only to the State but to the Nation.

That the issue of the coming Presidential election will be largely influenced by the judgment which the country shall finally pronounce upon the President and his administration can't be doubted. It is freely admitted by all that, excepting in the time of civil war, no other administration since the days of Jefferson and Madison has encountered so many difficult

BLOWN FROM THE CAB.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL ENGINEER AND FIREMAN HURT.

The Crown Sheet of the Engine of the Fast Harvey Suburban Train Blows Out—Passengers Badly Shaken Up—Another World's Fair Hotel, Containing 1,000 Rooms, Projected and Soon to Be Erected —Luncheon Given to Representatives of the Greystone Club of Denver.

A terrific explosion occurred on the Illinois Central railroad yesterday. The crown sheet of passenger engine No. 206 blew out, demolishing the engine, seriously injuring the engineer and fireman and giving the many passengers on board the train a bad shaking up. The injured men are:

BUTLER, JOSEPH, fireman, 23 years old, No. 1701 Wabash avenue, right ankle broken, head badly bruised, hands and body badly scalded; taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

PRESCOTT, GEORGE H., engineer, 30 years old, No. 151 Sixteenth street, head bruised, face and body scalded, and ankle fractured; taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

None of the passengers were seriously injured, though many were more or less bruised, being thrown from their seats by the sudden stopping of the train. The train, which is known as the fast Harvey train, left that town at 3:13 o'clock. At 3:29 a stop was made at Pullman, and then Engineer Prescott pulled open the throttle. Burnside crossing was reached, the necessary stop made, and the train resumed its journey at a thirty-mile an hour gait.

At Seventy-ninth street the explosion occurred. The passengers were startled by a loud roar and then came the sharp hiss of escaping steam. They were thrown violently out of their seats as the train came to a sudden stop. When they could leave the cars they found that the engine had been wrecked by the explosion and blown the engineer and fireman on either side of the track. Engineer Prescott was found unconscious in the ditch eight feet from the track on the right side and Fireman Butler in a similar condition about ten feet on the other side. The Grand Crossing police were called and the injured men taken to Grand Crossing, where they received medical attendance. Dr. Chapman of Seventy-sixth street and Glenwood avenue dressed their wounds. A freight engine was obtained from the company's yards at Burnside and the train started again for the city, leaving the engineer and fireman at St. Luke's Hospital and hauling the wrecked engine to the Sixteenth street yards. The force of the explosion was down and up. The cab was completely demolished and was strewn about the vicinity. The fire-box was wrecked, the grate giving way and tearing up the roadbed somewhat, though not enough to hinder traffic. The flues of the boiler were bent and twisted and it will be some time before engine No. 206 is as good as new again.

The cause of the explosion is unknown. Prescott, though a young man, has a good reputation as an engineer, and the engine is said to have been in good order. An Illinois Central engineer said last night: "Crown sheets are bound to blow out, and such occurrences are so common that we scarcely notice them."

Conductor Edward Zimmerman was in charge of the train. He said yesterday: "The explosion was so sudden that for a moment we didn't know what had struck us, but the escaping steam soon told what was the matter. I was talking with the engineer just before we left Harvey, and everything about the engine seemed all right then."

The passengers were delayed only half an hour by the explosion.

A costly collision, fortunately without fatal results to passengers, occurred yesterday morning at Fortieth street and Ashland ave. A freight-train on its way to the Stock-Yards stood on a side track when a Pan-Handle locomotive jumped the switch and dashed into the caboose. The car at the time was well filled with stockmen, who managed to scramble out. Just before the collision occurred the engineer and fireman jumped and escaped injury. The engine and several cars were badly wrecked.

Mary A. Gimber, 77 years old, No. 3751 Poulina street, was run down and fatally hurt yesterday morning by a Grand Trunk passenger train at Dryer and Forty-ninth streets. The train was going west at the time, and Mrs. Gimber did not see it or hear its approach until she stepped directly in front of the engine. The unfortunate woman's left leg was cut off at the knee and she was badly bruised about the head. She was removed to her home, where she died soon after.

ANOTHER WORLD'S FAIR HOTEL.

A Site Has Been Purchased and Ground Will Soon Be Broken.

The Jackson Park Hotel company of Chicago was incorporated at Springfield April 3. The capital stock of the concern is to be $300,000. J. L. Jones, M. A. Ives, and Frank B. Greene, Secretary of the Chicago City railway company, are the incorporators.

"We have purchased a site," said Mr. Greene yesterday, "at Seventy-first street and Stony Island avenue, where we will erect a 1,000-room hotel. Ground will be broken for the foundations within a few weeks, and the hotel will be finished July 1. I cannot say anything further until our next stockholders' meeting takes place."

A. D. Dana of the Link Belt Machine company is also one of the stockholders.

CAME TOO LATE FOR THE BANQUET.

Informal Luncheon Given Delayed Representatives of the Denver Greystone Club.

An informal luncheon was given by the Iroquis club to representatives of the Greystone club of Denver from 1 to 2 o'clock at the Iroquis club rooms yesterday afternoon. Among those present were N. B. McKinley, President of the Greystone club; Mayor Rodgers, and Messrs. Hunt and Knox of Denver; and Messrs. Kelly and Whitman of Sioux City, Ia. The visitors were to have been here in time to attend the Iroquois banquet at the Palmer House Saturday night, but the storm in the West delayed their train so that they arrived Sunday morning.

BROKE THE RECORD YESTERDAY.

The Largest Number of Pensioners Ever Paid in One Day in Chicago.

Twenty-three hundred pensioners received checks in person from Col. Isaac Clements, the Pension Agent, yesterday—the largest number ever paid in one day since the office was established in Chicago. The amount disbursed approximated $100,000. There were on the rolls of the office, as receiving pensions through the Chicago office, March 31, 65,227 persons, an increase of 20,000 over the list of two years ago. Col. Clements expects to have the work completed by Wednesday of next week. The total amount put to the credit of the Agent for pensions for the quarter is $2,650,000, of which $2,500,000 is for army pensioners and $150,000 for navy pensioners.

SHE ATTACKED THE POLICEMAN.

How Mrs. Mary Perry and Her Daughter Assaulted Officer Creed.

Mrs. Mary Perry and her 12-year-old daughter beat, banged, and bruised big Officer Creed Saturday night, and yesterday morning the officer complained to Justice Eberhardt. The officer's story was drowned by the wails and sobs of the two prisoners and the court had to stop them.

"Tears don't affect me in the least," said the court. "You can't work on me that way."

The policeman said that while chasing pickpockets Mrs. Perry and her daughter interfered, allowing the thieves to escape. "Then they threw me down," he said, "scratched my hands, and carried me about sixty feet."

Ten dollars and costs was imposed and they were led below, wailing and crying.

BERKES' SYSTEM OF "TRANSFERS."

How His Company Hangs On to Nickels When There Is a Breakdown.

The poor have to bear every burden that mankind is heir to. This is as true of impositions and inconveniences as of everything else. A sample is the system of doling out "transfers" to passengers on the North Side cable cars when the trains get "stuck."

You pay your fare to get down-town. The cable cars "stuck"—as they do almost every day, and sometimes several times a day. Instead of returning you the fare the conductor gives you a "transfer," a slip good for one hour on the parallel lines of the company. If you care to walk to these lines you are apt to be disappointed here also. Several North-Siders who preferred to get their nickels back are suing the company. Shop girls, clerks, mechanics, and laborers, to whom five cents is considerable, cannot spare the time and the necessary $2 as court costs to sue for their fares. There is the injustice.

The great wrong inflicted on the public is the system of collecting the fare and not returning it instanter when the company fails to carry out its contract with the passenger. The company has no legal right to the fare, as the law of carriers is that the passenger must be carried to his destination speedily and without loss of time at the expense of the company or contracting party. The only way the North Side company pretends to fulfill its contract of carriage is by handing the passenger a transfer slip good for one hour from the time of the breakdown, and the passenger must hunt some other street-car or walk.

The attempt of the attorney of the North Side company to return the nickels sued for is an admission that the company has no legal right to retain the many fares it has kept. But the complainants want also the court costs.

The complainants express the hope that every passenger will hereafter refuse the "transfer" when a break-down occurs and insist on a return of the nickel. They believe that if this were done breakdowns would cease on the cable roads.

BURNT RECORD ACT SUSTAINED.

Judge Blodgett Upholds the Validity of Land Titles Under the Measure.

Judge Blodgett yesterday sustained the validity of the Burnt Record act as affecting land titles, the records of which were burned in the great fire of 1871. The case was the partition suit of Bruno Durst and other Texas heirs of John Holliday and Lieut. Jamison against John McCaffery and the Western Indiana railroad. The land consists of eighty acres in Sec. 26, south of Chicago Lawn. The heirs claimed that the title had never passed entirely from them. McCaffery set up in defense a decree of the Circuit Court of Cook County giving him title under the Burnt Record act. He has proved twenty years' possession, and before the suit was begun in the Circuit Court had published a notice to all whom it might concern that he was the owner. Judge Blodgett said the Burnt Record act had been upheld by so many courts that there was little for him to do but hold the plea of McCaffery to be good. The United States had no jurisdiction over the subject matter and could not interfere with a decision by the Circuit Court. The decision will not affect other property in Chicago which the Durst heirs claim, the title not having been obtained under the Burnt Record act.

ILLINOIS CLUB OFFICERS ELECTED.

Tributes Paid to Members Who Have Passed Away.

At the regular annual meeting of the Illinois club held last evening at its club-house, No. 154 South Ashland boulevard, the following officers were elected:

President, Charles L. Rising; Vice-President, Charles Fitz-Simons; Secretary, John S. Zimmerman; Treasurer, Charles C. Reed; Trustees for three years, Alonzo Wygant, C. C. Kohlsaat, and Homer M. Thomas.

There were two tickets in the field.

Members of the Memorial committee paid tribute to the memory of the following members who have passed away: John A. Grier, Henry J. Milligan, F. C. Wilson, William Cochrane, Charles Munson, John Dunn, and Henry R. Symonds.

CHIPS FROM THE LOCAL BLOCK.

Raided a Lodging-House.

At midnight Capt. Shippy and his men raided a lodging-house at No. 335 Clark street, kept by Ernest Schloder, and the proprietor and eleven men who were sleeping in the place were arrested and locked up at the Harrison Street Station.

Yesterday by order of Health Commissioner Ware a notice was posted on the door of the lodging-house to the effect that the place was closed. The police claim the notice was torn down by Herman Samuels, who keeps a saloon under Schloder's place, and that the place was open as usual. Schloder was arrested for violation of Sec. 1,931 of the city ordinance which provides that no lodging-house without proper sanitary features shall be open to the public. The men lodgers arrested in the place were charged with being inmates of a house which had been ordered closed by the Health Department. Capt. Shippy says the raid was made because he heard that J. J. Coughlin, Democratic candidate for Alderman, had visited the place and torn down the Health Department sign, saying he would stand the consequences.

His Legal Knowledge Saved Him.

John Bowler is a railroad man whose knowledge of the law stamps him as a student. John encountered some ante-election beverage that is an antidote for insomnia. Just before it took effect he wandered into the Tacoma Building and when one of Supt. McClaughry's men found him he was slumbering, but at the same time guarding himself with a loaded revolver held firmly in his right hand. The officer gathered in both man and revolver. Yesterday morning, when before Justice Glennon, John's knowledge of the law came to his rescue. "You're wrong, Judge," he said, "dead wrong. You charge me with carryin' concealed weapons. Didn't do nothin' of the kind. Leave it to the officer. Had the gun out where anybody could see it." "Let the man go," said Justice Glennon. "He has intelligence. When intelligence and a policeman are opposed, intelligence must win."

Just Staid Away from Home.

The mystery of the supposed abduction of Ida Path, a girl living with her grandmother at No. 178 West Jackson street, was cleared up yesterday morning when the girl returned home. With the girl there came a companion, Bertie Truesdale. Ida told her grandmother, Mrs. Allen, that she had been in the company of the Truesdale girl since her disappearance and that they had been staying at the house of Mrs. Whitlock, No. 94 South Halsted street. The girl said she liked the place so well where she had been staying that she had forgotten to come home. She admitted the story she had told about being abducted by a woman living on La Salle avenue was not true; that she had staid with the Truesdale girl.

Their Bail Bonds Forfeited.

Wednesday a jury in Judge Hutchinson's court will listen to the evidence against the six employés of the A. Booth Packing company who were indicted for conspiracy to rob their employers. When the cases were called yesterday it was found that two of the indicted men, Herman Lorénz and John Doyle, were not present. Assistant State's-Attorney Neely asked that the bail bonds be forfeited. To defeat this move Attorney Briggs moved to quash the indictment. Judge Hutchinson overruled the motion and the bonds were declared forfeited. They amount in all to $5,000. The men who will lose this amount are John A. Rogers, E. G. Koeppe, John Weis, and John Fischer.

A Phase of the Stock Yards Case.

Arguments on the motion to remand the case of Henry Bostford against the Union Stock-Yards and Transit company and the associated packers at the Stock-Yards to the Circuit Court of Cook County will be heard by Judge Gresham next Saturday. The case involves the contract made with the New Jersey company, which, it is claimed, was illegal. It is alleged that the service in the case was defective. Judge Blodgett was unable to hear the case yesterday but Judge Gresham signified his willingness to hear the case at the end of the week.

Forced to Assign.

Joseph P. Cadieux, a wholesale cooper at Twenty-seventh and Clark streets, assigned yesterday to George A. Trude. Assets are placed at $45,000 and liabilities at $30,000. The creditors are mainly material men and capitalists who have advanced money. Some of them are said to have pressed Cadieux so hard that he decided that an assignment was the only way out of the difficulty.

Acknowledges the Assault.

According to the story of Thomas Cottrell a state of utter demoralization exists at the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Vine, No. 703 Fulton street. Cottrell was arrested Sunday for assaulting Mrs. Ida La Fevre, his niece, who lives with Mrs. Vine. The case came up before Justice Woodman yesterday morning. Cottrell acknowledged that in a moment of rage he had thrown Mrs. Le Fevre to the floor, but that he was justified in doing so. "My passion overcame me and I struck Ida, knocking her to the floor," he said. The case was continued until April 9 for further investigation.

Possibly an Incendiary Fire.

A fire at Wrightwood and Clybourn avenues early yesterday morning is believed by the police to be of incendiary origin. At 6:30 o'clock Officer James Riley discovered flames in a two-story frame building used by the Northwestern Terra Cotta company as a general storehouse. Some $300 damage was done before the Fire Department succeeded in putting the flames out. An hour before the fire was discovered Officer Riley drove a couple of men away from the building. The fire was evidently set in a bale of hay, the men effecting an entrance by breaking a pane of glass.

Mrs. Stebbins Released.

Mrs. Mary Stebbins, the Christian scientist who was arrested for being implicated in the death of Mrs. Nichols, was released yesterday on $5,000 bonds. Lewis O'Neill, Building Commissioner, and Warren L. Pierce signed the bonds. Mrs. Stebbins owes her release to the efforts of Mr. O'Neill, who is an ardent believer in Christian science and a member of the same society as Mrs. Stebbins. When released Mrs. Stebbins said: "I was not worried. I knew the Lord would send one of his true disciples to release me."

Adjusting a Family Quarrel.

Mrs. Margaret Flannery of No. 436 Twenty-fourth street and her next door neighbor, Mrs. Ellen Tucker, tried to adjust a family quarrel in Justice Glennon's court yesterday, but each of them was put under $300 bonds to keep the peace. Mrs. Tucker loaned Mrs. Flannery $50 and then cast reflections, it is said, upon the character of the latter's daughter. All manner of threats and charges were exchanged in the court-room during the trial, and it was with difficulty that order was restored.

Oscar Anderson's Death.

In connection with the death of A. Anderson's little boy the Selz-Schwab strikers yesterday passed resolutions disclaiming any responsibility for the family's condition, and declaring that Anderson had deserted the strikers ten days ago, going back to work, while the boy became sick only three or four days ago. When the strikers heard of Anderson's destitution they raised a purse sufficient to bury the child and relieve the family from temporary want.

Died of Old Age.

The Coroner was notified yesterday of the death of three persons of old age, each being over 80 years. They are Mary Popular, No. 2868 Keeley street, 83 years; Mrs. Reinkor, No. 838 North Halsted street, 81 years; and Mrs. Kerregan, No. 1713 North Halsted street, who was 85.

Margaret Mather Sues for Divorce.

Margaret Mather Haberkorn, the actress, has begun divorce proceedings against her husband, Emil Haberkorn, leader of the orchestra in the Pittsburg Theater, Pittsburg, Pa. Mrs. Haberkorn says her husband deserted her in January, 1890.

Arrested on a Serious Charge.

Mrs. A. House, No. 114 West Indiana street, is under arrest on the charge of keeping a resort and harboring young girls. The arrest was made on statements by Mary Perkins and Mamie Willard to Justice Severson.

CANDIDATES FOR SUBTREASURERSHIP.

S. B. Raymond Is Being Strongly Urged—Other Names Mentioned.

It is generally believed in local Republican circles that S. B. Raymond of the Twenty-fourth Ward will be appointed Subtreasurer as the successor of Gen. Dustin. His appointment has been recommended by nearly all the leading active Republicans, including John M. Smyth, William J. Campbell, George B. Swift, Sheriff Gilbert, George S. Willits, John S. Runnells, Coroner Hertz, and by nearly all the leading bankers and many leading merchants.

Maj. John R. Tanner, who has also been mentioned in connection with the place, has written to Senator Cullom bespeaking the latter's good offices in behalf of Mr. Raymond. This Mr. Tanner did without solicitation. Advices from Washington received by his friends indicate that Mr. Raymond will be appointed.

There are eight or ten candidates for the place. Neither Senator Cullom nor Representative Hopkins, from whose district Gen. Dustin came, has as yet made any recommendation. If Mr. Hopkins' wishes are consulted the appointee will probably come from De Kalb County. Judge Robinson, ex-State Senator C. W. Marsh, Gen. Dutton, and Abraham Elwood, who hail from that locality, are all willing to take the place. Mr. Hitt's district has as yet presented no candidate, but there is a possibility of James I. Neff coming into the race. It will be recalled that Senator Farwell was willing to have Neff named these years ago. Mr. Whittemore, the Springfield banker, is a possible candidate. The President has told the Illinois Congressmen that he hopes they will unite on some good man.

WILLIAM C. POMEROY WITHDRAWS.

He Retires from the First Ward Aldermanic Contest in Favor of Ebert.

William C. Pomeroy, the People's Trade and Labor candidate for Alderman of the First Ward, withdrew from the ticket last evening. This action was based on the belief that his constituency would if he withdrew from the field support Dr. Ebert and give that candidate a better chance of success. Mr. Pomeroy's withdrawal was formulated in the following communication to the People's Trade and Labor party and the voters of the First Ward, read at the meeting at Attfield Hall last evening:

To the People's Trade and Labor Party and the Voters of the First Ward—Gentlemen: After a thorough canvass of the various precincts of the First Ward and many consultations with my friends I have arrived at the conclusion that it is at present impossible to overcome the many obstacles which stand in the way of my election. I therefore announce my withdrawal from a contest which could only result in defeat for the party which did me the honor to place me before the people as their candidate, and respectfully request my many friends and all honest voters of the ward to vote and work for the election of Albert E. Ebert, whom I consider to be the best candidate remaining in the field.

Thanking the many friends who have pledged me their support, and trusting to be of service in the future, I remain. WILLIAM C. POMEROY.

The meeting unanimously indorsed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, William C. Pomeroy has withdrawn as candidate for Alderman of the First Ward and advised us to vote and work for the election of Albert E. Ebert; and

Resolved, That this meeting of the organized workingmen of the First Ward heartily indorse the candidacy of said Dr. Ebert and pledge its undivided support at the polls.

REPORTS FROM STRAITS OF MACKINAC.

Indications That Navigation Will Speedily Open—Break in Grain Rates.

Reports from the Straits of Mackinac yesterday indicated that navigation would speedily open. One dispatch said that boats could get through now. The news caused a bad break in grain-carrying charges to Buffalo, and the lowest price since October last was touched when boats to carry 200,000 bushels of wheat were placed at 2¾ cents per bushel. It is estimated that there are not less than 2,000,000 bushels of vessel-room left remaining of the winter fleet to charter for grain by the opening of navigation. The markets are all out of shape for shipping corn, and there is no telling how long wheat will continue to be forwarded.

Four or five schooners sailed for east-shore ports, which are now said to be all clear of ice. The feeling around the lumber market is that better rates are to paid for bringing lumber to Chicago this season than for several years past. The charters made yesterday were on the basis of an advance of 12½ cents per thousand over last season's opening figures.

Whether the straits are opened or not this week it will not cause many of the big steamers to leave. The talk was yesterday that there would be a general sailing immediately after midnight April 15. It is then that the season's insurance begins, and if they go before that time the underwriters charge so much extra for added risks that there is little profit to be made.

Arrived—Lumber—Propellers C. Campbell, D. W. Powers, Ludington; Saugatuck, Peatwater. Light—Propeller City of Racine, Manitowoc.

Cleared—Light—Propellers D. W. Powers, Muskegon; Ed Buckley, Manistee; M. P. Butters, E. Campbell, Ludington. Schooners J. W. Wright, Ahnapee; Apprentice Boy, J. S. Merrill, Manistee; W. Wing, Frankfort. Sundries—Propeller City of Racine, Muskegon.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—The steamer Ivanhoe caught fire last night and burnt her cabin. Arrived, steamer Petoskey. Sailed, steamer Oscoda.

MANISTEE, Mich., April 4.—Arrived—G. C. Markham, H. Pratt, Hackley, Day Spring.

SONGS BY STUDENTS.

ENTERTAINMENT OF THE CORNELL GLEE AND BANJO CLUBS.

College Music Rendered at Central Music Hall—Some of the Songs That Were Sung —Enjoyed by an Audience That Included a Large Number of Alumni—The Members Entertained at the Union League Club After the Concert—Luncheons and Dinners Given for Them.

Cornell University's contingent in Chicago, with some hundred other folks who feel kindly toward it or those who have come from it, filled Central Music Hall last night to hear thirty-six young men sing college songs and do plunkety-plunks on their mandolins and banjos. From the old patriarch in the box who had come to hear his grandson sing to the young woman in evening dress who wore the colors of the class the people were ready to applaud whatever came from back of where the footlights should have been.

The Banjo club set the ball rolling with the "Normandie March," and after it had responded to a double encore the Glee club sang "Alma Mater," and as a response to the applause a college song, the first verse of which was dedicated to little Miss Muffit, while Jack Horner had his innings in the second.

E. L. Darling sang the "Image of the Rose," accompanied by the club, and then "A Credo" by the club, a song composed by A. W. Thayer. "Andalusia" was rendered by the Mandolin club, followed by the double quartet in "Mr. and Mrs. Spikky Sparrow." The program continued with "Simple Simon," set to music; "Patrol Humoresque," by the Banjo club; "Paris in London," by the Mandolin club; serenade by F. A. Parkhurst and the club; and "The Toper's Wish," by the entire Glee club.

Nelson Macy came out and sang a song of the "jub-jub" bird, accredited to Mr. Kan Taing of the Fourth Dynasty, and all joined in the chorus. In response to encores he sang several songs, the most popular of which related to the sorrows of one Jim Goff, a miner by profession, who was blown up by dynamite and then had his wages docked for the time lost while he was in the sky.

The Banjo club finished its labors with the Love and Beauty waltz and an encore demanded by the audience, and the Glee club dismissed the people with a good-night song.

After the concert the members of the Glee club were driven to the Union club, where an informal reception was tendered the college boys by the club-men. There was no program, only a happy intermingling of friends, new and old, songs, instrumental music, and a light supper. The affair was managed by the House committee.

Mrs. Hobart C. Taylor, No. 2201 Prairie avenue, gave a reception yesterday afternoon from 4 until 6 o'clock for the Glee and Banjo clubs. She was assisted by Mrs. C. C. Collins and Mrs. Clifford Hall. The table in the dining-room was presided over by Miss Bertha Barnes, Miss Odell, Miss Laura Williams, and Miss Bertha Belden. Two hundred guests were present. Later Mr. and Mrs. Taylor gave a dinner, followed by a concert party. Covers were laid for twenty, those present including the receiving party of the afternoon and Miss Chumasero, Miss Gretchen Isham, Miss Hosmer, Clifford Hall, W. Chatfield, John Mason, C. C. Collins, Harvey Pierce, Arthur Bissell, Charles McAvoy, Nelson Lacy.

Mrs. E. W. Blatchford, No. 375 La Salle avenue, gave an informal luncheon yesterday for the Glee and Banjo clubs.

CRY TO PURGE THE METHODIST CHURCH

Prof. Townsend's Letters to Show That There Is Ecclesiastical "Wire Pulling."

BOSTON, Mass., April 4.—[Special.]—The Methodist ministers' meeting this morning was a lively affair. The platform was occupied by Prof. L. T. Townsend of the Boston University, who came with a mighty bundle of manuscripts and of letters to substantiate his declarations of clerical politics and ecclesiastical "wire pulling." Two weeks ago Prof. Townsend attempted to deliver this address and was choked off. The meeting then had refused to listen to anonymous evidence. He was prepared this time. Letter after letter he drew from the packet, containing definite charges. The letters were from different parts of the country and had to do with "combines" between the Elders and providing for them all the easiest and most honorable offices in the ecclesiastical government. Others had noted the unseemly struggles for episcopacies. All had some bit of proof to put forward, and the authors professed themselves willing to come forward and testify to these things in order to purge the church. At each letter the response was louder, and as he closed with an exhortation to the shade of John Wesley to return once more to their midst and bring back the days of the circuit preacher, the martyr, and the zealot, the meeting broke into the most rapturous applause. In his cry for more liberty and democracy in the church he declared that there should be officeholders in the General Conference, that the laymen should have the same numerical representation as the clergy, that the Presiding Elders should be elected by the districts over which they have sway, and that the Bishops' power should be materially decreased.

NO TRUTH IN THE CIRCULATED REPORT.

The Equitable Building Not Sold Again—Real Estate Transactions.

A report was circulated yesterday on the authority of a prominent bank cashier to the effect that another sale of the Equitable Building had been made. This was promptly denied by Andrew J. Cooper, who figured in the purchase of the property completed last Friday.

T. G. Dickinson & Co. have sold for J. Harkness to S. T. Gunderson thirty-six feet on Washington boulevard near Francisco street for $9,500; forty feet on Washington boulevard west of Francisco street for $10,000; and the premises No. 502 to 508 North State street for $48,000.

Peter Van Vlissingen has sold for Phœbe I. Aspinwall to Julia Bacharach No. 529 La Salle avenue, two-story and basement stone-front residence, for $9,000.

Among the recent sales made by Mark T. Leonard are the following: Corner of St. Lawrence avenue and Forty-ninth street 100 feet for Ernest Dale Owen for $12,500; No. 6505 Drexel avenue, modern stone residence, for Oscar Daube for $6,500; forty acres of brick clay land at Lansing, Cook County, for I. H. Kennard and others at $826 an acre.

Rexford & Bellamy report the sale of sixty feet on St. Lawrence avenue near Forty-eighth street for F. E. Hook for $6,600; the premises No. 4829 St. Lawrence avenue for John N. Dubach for $8,500.

CLEVELAND BEAT THE CHICAGOS AGAIN.

It Was Another Close Game and Won by a Rush on the End.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., April 4.—[Special.]—The final game of the Cleveland-Chicago series was won this afternoon by Cleveland, and Ryan distinguished himself by making two home runs. Gumbert and Luby did the twirling for Chicago, and both were very effective. Schriver caught both well. Young and Rettger were the Cleveland pitchers. Following the game a silk banner was presented to Capt. Tebeau of the Clevelands as a token from the ladies of Hot Springs. The score:

Cleveland	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	6—13
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Base hits—Chicago, 11; Cleveland, 13. Errors—Chicago, 3; Cleveland, 2. Umpire—Pete Browning.

Illinois and Ohio Teams to Shoot.

DAYTON, O., April 4.—Articles were finally signed today for the team shoot here, April 9, between Illinois and Ohio teams of five men each, $250 a side, 100 blue rocks to each man, association rules. The same day Rollo A. Kelkes is to attempt to beat the world's record by breaking 500 blue rocks within an hour for a purse of $500.

G. A. R. Encampment, Springfield, Ill.

The following posts have arranged for a special train to leave Chicago at 11 p. m., April 6, via the Wabash line from Dearborn and Polk streets. Regular trains leave Chicago at 9:05 a. m., 2:30 p. m., and 9:20 p. m. All comrades are requested to purchase their tickets via the Wabash, 201 Clark street, or at depot office, Dearborn Station. Sleeping car accommodations and free chair cars provided for all. Whittier, Lincoln, Custer, and Hancock Posts.

All first-class hotels and restaurants keep Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne. If you have not done so, try it.

IMPORTANT CRIMINAL COURT CASES.

These on the Calendar for the April Term.

The three branches of the Criminal Court were convened yesterday for the April term. Judge Hutchinson is presiding over Branch No. 1, Judge Baker in Branch No. 2, and Judge Clifford is attending to the quasi-criminal calendar in Branch No. 3. On the April calendar are several important cases, any one or all of which are likely to engage the attention of the court. First in importance is No. 545 on the call for Thursday, April 7. It is the case against the seven Aldermen who were indicted for bribery and conspiracy to rob by the March grand jury. They are William J. O'Brien, Daniel O'Brien, Nicholas A. Cremer, Patrick J. Gorman, Philip Jackson, Stephen M. Gosselin, and John F. Dorman. The indictments against Ald. Bowler and Michaelsen and City Board of Education Member M. B. Hereley were not returned in time to be put on the April calendar. State's-Attorney Longenecker is anxious to dispose of the cases and unless some good reason is advanced for delay the seven Aldermen will be tried before Judge Baker when the cases are reached.

Warren Springer will probably be tried in Branch No. 1 for manslaughter. The case is on Monday's call, but was not reached. The defendant will have to answer for the death of the victims of the boiler explosion which occurred in his Canal street manufacturing building. Dr. Henry Martyn Scudder's case is the first one on Wednesday's calendar in Branch No. 1.

Another case which caused considerable interest at the time was the will-forgery case against John C. Cosgrove and James McElligott. Both were convicted, but Judge Tuthill granted them a new trial. The case is the sixth on the calendar for Branch No. 2.

The cases against Harold Michaelson and Millard B. Hereley for conspiracy to commit bribery are among the last on the Branch 2 calendar, and are not likely to be reached during the April term of court.

HEAVY SUITS WERE FILED YESTERDAY

To Test the Validity of the Inter-State Commerce Commission's Action.

The validity of the action of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in raising the railroad charges on dressed beef will be tested in eight suits begun in the Circuit Court yesterday, calling for damages aggregating $620,000. The firm of Swift & Co. is plaintiff in the following suits: Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad company, $150,000; New York, Chicago and St. Louis railroad company, $150,000; Lehigh Valley railroad company, $100,000; Philadelphia and Reading railroad company, $50,000; Central railroad company of New Jersey, $50,000; Fitchburg railroad company, $50,000; Delaware and Hudson Canal company, $50,000; and the Central Vermont railroad company, $20,000.

"These are old disputes about overcharges," said Attorney Veeder, who represents Swift & Co. "The Inter-State Commerce law came into effect April 4, 1887. Prior to that time the rate on dressed beef was 46 cents. After the law was passed the Commissioners raised the charge to 61 cents, and kept it there for fourteen months and then reduced it to the former price. We claim that it was an arbitrary act on the part of the Commissioners; that the charges were excessive for the services and were unwarranted and illegal. Swift & Co. paid the charges under protest and this is the first suit brought on account of dressed beef. It is a matter of long standing between the parties."

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Washington Booth, Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 4.—[Special.]—Washington Booth, one of the oldest Republicans in the State, and the last member of the famous shipping house of Fitzgerald, Booth & Co., which in the 40's owned a fleet of the swiftest of Baltimore clippers, died this morning. He was born in Baltimore, in 1814. When a young man Mr. Booth made several trading voyages to South America and then established the firm which in a short time figured so prominently in the South American trade. For many years Mr. Booth made his headquarters in Lima. He was a prominent member of the Whig party and at the close of the war became a recognized leader of Maryland Republicans. He was an intimate friend of Gen. Grant, who, in 1873, appointed him Collector of the Port of Baltimore. He was for some years President of the Union League club. He was a director in the Maryland Insurance company, Vice-President and director in the Ore Knob Copper company of North Carolina, director in the Conrad Hill Gold and Copper company of New York and Vice-President and director in the Chesapeake and York River Steamboat company.

Mrs. Frances White.

Mrs. Frances White, mother of Justice Charles White, died yesterday at her home, No. 466 West Jackson street. She was in her 77th year and had lived in Chicago over forty years. She was a native of Dublin, Ireland.

William Johnson, Galena, Ill.

GALENA, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—William Johnson, one of the earliest settlers of Jo Daviess County, died at Stockton, aged 88. Mr. Johnson was one of the survivors of the Blackhawk War of 1832.

LOCAL OFFICES TO BE CONSOLIDATED.

Result of the Purchase of the Lake Shore by the Northwestern at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 4.—[Special.]—As one of the results of the purchase by the Chicago and Northwestern company of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore, and Western road, the local interests of the two roads in Milwaukee and Chicago will be consolidated at an early day. The official orders making these important changes have not yet been issued, but will be forthcoming in a short time, and the consolidation will take place on or before May 1. By this move the freight business on the Lake Shore road as well as the local passenger business here and in Chicago, will be turned over to the Northwestern, doing away with separate officers. C. A. Hutchinson, freight agent here of the Lake Shore, will be transferred to Manitowoc. The consolidation will not affect the general offices here of the Lake Shore, as they will remain for the present at least. The road will continue to be operated as a separate line except as to the terminal department at the points where both roads have maintained separate offices.

FOUND DROWNED IN THE RIVER.

Ferdinand Mossberg Supposed to Have Killed Himself and His Little Son.

The police dragged the river near the Webster avenue bridge yesterday afternoon. Early in the morning the body of Ferdinand Mossberg was found in the river near the bridge, and it is thought that the body of his little son William is also there. Circumstances surrounding the case would indicate that Mossberg took his boy in his arms and then jumped in the river.

Sunday night Mrs. Mossberg says her husband went to bed feeling apparently well and cheerful. About 3 o'clock Monday morning he took his youngest boy and left the house. That was the last seen of him till his body was found in the river by William Krantz at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Some time ago the little boy suffered a stroke of paralysis and since that time Mossberg has been despondent. It is thought that his son's misfortune preyed on his mind till he became insane and made away with himself and boy. No marks of violence were on the body and the theory of suicide seems most probable.

Important to Land Seekers.

The only road running into the new lands opened for settlement is the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific. These lands are in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservations, which, by President's proclamation, are put on the market; they are in Oklahoma, and join very close to the towns of Hennessey, Dover, and Kingfisher, and adjoin the towns of El Reno and Minco, the latter the present terminus. The Rock Island road runs a magnificent train service from Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, and Denver, to the towns above mentioned.

You need a sectional map showing each piece of these lands, and it will be sent to you or any friends you desire, free, by addressing JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. T. and P. A., C., R. I. and P. R'y, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Brown's Household Panacea. "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds, and all pain. 25c a bottle.

The Best Worm Lozenges for Children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, 25c. a box.

Those complaining of sore throat or hoarseness should use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

THIS MAGNIFICENT CYCLORAMA WILL BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC ON

Wednesday Evening, April 6,

And thereafter daily from 10 a. m. until 10 p. m.

A WONDERFULLY REALISTIC AND ACCURATE REPRESENTATION OF THIS UNIQUE AND TERRIBLE DISASTER.

NO ONE IN CHICAGO SHOULD FAIL TO SEE IT.

PROF. DAVID SWING says:
"Your artists have done wonders. Your picture is true and really wonderful."
MR. LYMAN J. GAGE writes:
"I am deeply impressed with its realism. 'Our Folks' will all want to see it."
MR. WM. D. KERFOOT says:
"I have seen the picture grow, and I think you are a fit subject for congratulation. Many vivid recollections are awakened by viewing this masterful effort."

MICHIGAN-AV. AND MONROE-ST.
Admission, 50c. Children, 25c.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Half Rates to Hot Springs, Ark.

The "Central Route" will sell excursion tickets, Chicago to Hot Springs and return, at one fare—$18.75 for the round trip—on the following dates: April 1 and 8, good to return until May 10; May 6 and 7, good to return until June 10; May 16 and 17, good to return until June 15. Excursion tickets, sleeping-car accommodations, and general information at Illinois Central stations at Twenty-second street, Thirty-ninth street, Hyde Park, or at city ticket office, 194 Clark street.

HALF RATES TO HOT SPRINGS.

Via the Wabash Railroad.

The Wabash line will sell excursion tickets from Chicago to Hot Springs and return at one fare ($18.75) on the following dates:

April 7 and 8, good to return until May 10.
May 6 and 7, good to return until June 10.
May 16 and 17, good to return until June 15.

Two daily trains from Chicago with coaches, reclining chair cars, parlor cars, and compartment sleepers. Railro

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8, 10, and 12 page paper.....2 cents
16 to 20 pages.....3 cents
22 to 28 pages.....4 cents
Over 28 pages.....5 cents

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

THOMAS J. TURNER LODGE, NO. 407, A. F. & A. M., 220 South Halsted st.—Members are requested to meet at the hall Wednesday at 1 p. m. sharp to attend the funeral of our brother, S. A. Norwood, from his late residence, 74 Throop-st.
WM. R. JONES, W. M.
WM. M. STANTON, Secretary.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1892.

NINETY-FIVE HUNDRED pounds of butter were sold on the Elgin Board of Trade yesterday at 25 cents.

THE latest quotation for silver in Wall street was 87¾, which is equal to a value of 67 9-16 cents for the pure metal in the United States dollar.

SIXTEEN of the Michigan Republican county conventions already have instructed for Harrison. In the light of such instructions as these is it not time for the favorite son of Michigan also to pack his boom and drop out of the race? Of what avail will it be to him to go to Minneapolis with a divided delegation? Pull out, General, and take your place in the line. There is but one candidate.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators and afloat last Saturday evening were 11,193,000 bushels of wheat, 4,173,000 bushels of corn, 1,046,000 bushels of oats, 643,000 bushels of rye, and 124,000 bushels of barley. Total, 17,179,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 8,709,821 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 41,036,000 bushels of wheat, 11,508,000 bushels of corn, 3,690,000 bushels of oats, 1,642,000 bushels of rye, and 919,000 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones a week ago by 257,000 in wheat and 645,000 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 280,231 bushels.

THE New York stock market was dull and rather firm. An extremely sharp break in brewery securities was the feature of the local stock market. Sterling rates were firm and quotations affected by unusually low interest rates in London. New York exchange was 10 to 20 cents discount.—The leading markets at Chicago were fairly active yesterday and at the close showed a gain for grain, while hog product was lower. Wheat advanced on the decreased world's shipments, a report that the streits are open, and a large decrease in the stocks in the Northwest. Corn and oats sympathized with wheat, while provisions were lower on large receipts and light trade. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ⅛ cent higher, corn ¼ cent higher, oats ⅜ cent higher, cash rye ⅜ cent lower, barley steady, flax ¼ cent lower, July pork 10 cents lower, lard 5 cents lower, and ribs 7½ cents lower.

IT is to be regretted that the arrest of the gutter agent of the First Ward crap gamblers for attempting to colonize in the Eighteenth Ward was not made before Sunday. It appears that those who investigated the facts leading up to the arrest wanted to present a case to the grand jury, which was too busy with the boodle cases to hear anything else. The issue of the warrant against Duffy was withheld until after the grand jury adjourned. The facts in the case were presented to the public some days ago in THE TRIBUNE, and sufficiently demonstrate the anxiety of the crap-and-bucket-shop gambler combination to obtain control of the West Town Board so that the assessments may be regulated in accordance with the interest of the gamblers and the Garfield Park race-track operators. The proceedings in the police court yesterday were simply corroborative of what was told before in the columns of THE TRIBUNE. The way to rebuke the methods of Duffy, his associates, and employers is to defeat their Konsidine-Kowalski ticket. The Republican nominees for West Town officers are clean, honorable, and reputable men. Their election over the nominees of the gambling sandbaggers today ought to be assured.

SILVER sold as low as 88 cents per ounce yesterday (March 29), and if the effort to restore free coinage fails it will be bound to go much lower. In the meantime the government is piling up silver bullion in the vaults at the rate of over four million ounces a month, and will continue to do so, for it is morally certain that even though a free coinage bill cannot be passed the opponents of silver will not be able to secure the repeal of the existing law. The facts are full of menace, although the gold bugs disregard them or profess to be unable to see them. Nothing, however, seems clearer than that the continued accumulation of silver bullion must result in disaster, unless steps are taken to prevent its continuous depreciation. If the silver using countries of the world ever take alarm at our idiotic policy and attempt to imitate that of the gold monometallic countries the United States will have over half a billion of treasure made worthless and a panic will ensue whose severity will efface from the memory every previous experience of the kind. These are no idle fears, as the world may find out when too late.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

The *Chronicle's* remedy for this admitted depreciation of its darling metal is the "idiotic policy" of free coinage and for the United States to pay $1.29 per ounce for all the silver of the world now above ground or that which may hereafter be extracted from the earth and brought into this country. But it does not stop to tell how long the government could maintain such an "idiotic policy," or where it would obtain the gold to redeem the certificates issued against silver at $1.29 per ounce, or from what revenue the government could procure the money to stand such a loss as paying $1.29 per ounce for a metal worth only 88 cents per ounce.

THE TRIBUNE several times has pointed out a safe, simple, and perfectly feasible method of preventing the piling up of millions of useless silver bullion in the United States vaults and at the same time of utilizing every ounce of silver in the United States as money at its full commercial value. That plan is for the government to redeem its silver certificates by paying for them to the holders on demand a weight of silver whose commercial value will equal as many dollars in gold as the certificate stands for. Thus if it be a $100 certificate which is presented for redemption, the holder would receive in silver at 88 cents per ounce 113⅝ ounces of silver. He could sell this amount of white metal for $100 in gold. Thus all the silver certificates could be redeemed in silver to their face in gold value.

The government buys all its silver by this rule and issues certificates against it. Why should it not redeem on the same policy and pay out as much silver as it receives, taking the average of the market? This would be honest redemption, and all the silver in the Treasury thus could be utilized in the more convenient form of paper money to the full value of all the silver the government held in its vaults.

WHOM TO VOTE FOR.

After a careful scrutiny of the various candidates for Alderman now before the voters in the various wards THE TRIBUNE recommends the election of the following gentlemen in the respective wards:

Ward.	
1	Albert E. Ebert....Independent Republican.
2	John Summerfield..Independent Republican.
3	Edward Marroner..Republican.
4	Gilbert Montague..Independent Republican.
5	Ed Connor.....Independent and People's.
6	Henry Stuckart....Independent Democrat.
7	No fit candidate.
8	No fit candidate.
9	No fit candidate.
10	J. C. Schumacher..Democrat.
11	George B. Swift....Republican.
12	Robert L. Martin...Republican.
13	Charles F. Swigart..Republican.
14	No fit candidate.
15	James Reddick....Republican.
16	John Schwerin.....Republican.
17	Albert Oberndorf...Republican.
18	William J. Moore...Republican.
19	John T. Golden.....Republican.
20	George K. Rix.....Republican.
21	Joseph H. Ernst....Independent Democrat.
22	William Raumer....Republican.
23	John A. Larson.....Republican.
24	L. L. Wadsworth...Republican.
25	F. M. Chapman.....Republican.
26	John W. Turner....Republican.
27	Fred Hausen.....Republican.
28	No fit candidate.
29	No fit candidate.
30	Ed Peterson.....Republican.
31	Edwin J. Noble.....Republican.
32	James E. Mann.....Republican.
33	Cyrus H. Howell...Republican.
34	John S. Bartine....Republican.

Mr. John Summerfield has published a letter declining to run in the Second Ward. But his name will be printed on the ticket, and many respectable citizens will vote for him, notwithstanding his withdrawal, as none of the other candidates is fit.

In the Fourth Ward Gilbert Montague, a respectable business-man who has an honorable record for integrity and fair dealing, is the Independent Republican candidate and should be preferred to Ald. Hepburn, the "regular" nominee, who has too frequently voted with the gang in the Council. If Mr. Montague is elected he will not vote with the gang. That can be safely predicted for him.

THE TRIBUNE has already discussed the merits of the other candidates. Where no suitable one is presented the voter can write on his ballot the name of some respectable resident of the ward, and thus indicate at the same time his dissatisfaction with the candidates and his desire to vote for a better man.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

It is yet nearly three months before the Presidential conventions, but events are shaping themselves so rapidly that it is possible to make a forecast of what will be done in Chicago and Minneapolis unless there be a radical change in the political manipulations before the eventful month of June arrives. Since the shelving of the Silver bill it is clear enough that the Hill boom is going down the toboggan slide with remarkable celerity in spite of State steals, snap conventions, and Southern circuits. Even Tammany is preparing to throw its Jonah overboard. Grand Sachem Croker declares that the tariff must be the issue, which is tantamount to saying that Hill must not be the candidate, and State Senator Brown of the Tammany forces is certain that Hill cannot get an indorsement from the New York Legislature. His lieutenants, Gorman and Brice, have cooled off in their admiration for the self-evolved candidate. The Democratic organs have cooled off also. The Atlanta *Constitution* is the only Hill paper in the South. In the North there are but two organs left and one of these has backed half-way down. The New York *Sun* keeps up its shrieking against Cleveland and its clamor for Hill and calls upon Democrats to fire every man out of their ranks who attempts to haul down the Hill flag. The *Herald* says it is not safe to tie to Cleveland, Hill, or Flower, and that the only hope of victory is with a man from the West, with Hill to look after the interests of the Vice-Presidency! As the Hill boom diminishes the Cleveland boom expands. The May convention will show what New York will do. The New England Democrats are practically for the "Prophet." The Pennsylvania Democratic convention will be nearly unanimous for him. Unless Gorman is a candidate, and his name does not arouse enthusiasm anywhere, Maryland will declare for him. Even in Indiana the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, a Gray organ, declares that Gray must not be a candidate because of the rapidly developing sentiment for Cleveland. The Palmer boom is in a state of hopeless collapse, since the Iroquois club will listen to no name but Cleveland's. Even at the name of Boies Democrats shake their heads. Cleveland is the man of the hour, and the Philadelphia *Record* declares that if a vote of the Democrats in Congress were now taken he would receive the suffrage of nine of every ten members. In the Democratic Cleveland chorus there is one prominent and discordant voice. It is the voice of Henri Watterson, refusing to be comforted. Here is his gloomy view of the situation:

> Considering the case as it is and facts as they are, we can see only defeat in Mr. Cleveland's nomination and in that of Gov. Hill as well, and hence we think it best to leave New York altogether out in the selection of a nominee. If this be not done, we shall look confidently to the vindication of the wisdom of the counsel which the election will bring; premising that in no event is the prospect very reassuring.

The outlook from the Democratic side is that Cleveland will be nominated. It is even more clearly apparent from the Republican side that Harrison will be renominated. There is no opposition to him worth serious consideration. Senator Cullom having dropped out of the race and packed up his boom in good condition for another occasion, there only remain the self-evolved candidates, Gen. Alger and ex-Senator Blair, who seem determined to go on with their folly regardless of the disastrous consequences to them which will surely happen. Since Mr. Blaine's retirement the Harrison men have captured Indiana and the coming Republican State convention in Pennsylvania will declare for him. As these were the two States most opposed to him it goes without saying what the other States will do. When John Sherman, McKinley, and Senator Cullom stepped one side the nomination was as good as made. It will be practically unanimous. In a word he will be the next candidate of his party, as the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* remarks, "by a vote almost as unanimous as that for Mr. Blaine would have been had he consented to run." As THE TRIBUNE has said before, he ought to be nominated, he will be nominated, and he is the strongest man that can be nominated. Therefore, but for exceedingly remote and now unexpected contingencies, it is as certain as anything political can be that the contest of 1892 will be fought out between Harrison and Cleveland, the leaders in the fight of 1888, and with the same general result. The Republican forces will be as solid in 1892 as they were in 1888. The Democratic forces were solid in 1888. They will not be solid in 1892, either in the North or in the South.

STATISTICS OF THE WORLD.

The introductory tables of the latest edition of the Statesman's Year Book (1892) contain some valuable information as to the population and area of the world, and also the results of the recent partitions of Africa. The data given in "Die Bevolkerung der Erde" show that the area of the world is 52,299,431 square miles and the population 1,479,729,151, an average of 28 to the square mile. Ravenstein's revised estimate for 1890 gives the area at 51,250,800, the population at 1,467,920,000, and 29 to the square mile, and estimates the increase of the world's population in a decade (1880-'90) at 8 per cent. In computations of this kind several totals, particularly in Asia and Africa, have to be obtained by estimate. It is quite possible that the total population reaches more nearly 1,500,000,000 than the figures given. In any event the latter in round numbers are more practical and easier to remember. The area and population in each of the divisions are given thus:

	Area.	*Population.*
Europe	3,797,410	357,851,380
Asia	17,039,068	825,954,000
Africa	11,518,104	168,499,017
Australia	3,458,029	5,684,400
North America	7,953,386	88,386,084
South America	6,844,602	33,342,700
Polar Islands	1,689,834	11,170
Total	53,299,431	1,479,729,151

From these figures it will be seen that considerably more than half the population of the earth is in Asia, and yet there are but forty-eight people to the square mile, as compared with ninety-four in Europe. The total money of the world in gold and silver coin is given at $7,862,072,000, an average of $5.31 for each individual. A map accompanying the Year Book shows that the densest population of the earth, over 400 to the square mile, is confined to Java, China, Japan, northeastern and southwestern portions of India, England, parts of France and Belgium, the Nile Valley, Italy, Portugal, a small strip of Germany, and a small section in the vicinity of New York and Boston. The area of Europe in acres is 2,384,-854,949, of which 725,685,617, or 30 per cent, are forest.

The compilations bearing upon the partition of Africa show how rapidly the Dark Continent is being absorbed by the great powers. Its total area is 11,514,500 square miles and population 130,185,000, according to the estimates of E. G. Ravenstein, member of the Royal Geographical Society. Of these totals Great Britain has appropriated 2,570,926 square miles with 40,764,100 population; France, 2,902,624 with 23,788,000 population; Portugal, 841,025 with 5,416,000 population; Spain, 203,767 with 437,000 population; Germany, 822,000 with 5,950,000 population; Italy, 602,000 with 6,300,000 population; Congo State (Belgian), 865,400 with 15,600,-000 population; Boer Republics, 162,640 with 888,000 population; Swazi Land, 6,370 with 61,000 population; Liberia, 37,000 with 1,000,000 population; Turkey, 836,000 with 7,980,000. Of the remaining area the great lakes occupy 80,350 square miles. This leaves 1,584,398 square miles with 22,000,-900 population. Unappropriated Africa includes Morocco, Borun, Kanem, Wadai, Bagirmi, and Sahara. The statistics of the British Empire show that it has an area of 11,475,-057 square miles, or nearly one-fourth of the globe, with 378,725,857, or about one-fourth of the population; a revenue of $1,015,538,930; expenditure of $988,306,325; debt of $5,508,893,-600; imports $3,486,254,350; exports $2,647,933,-660; tonnage entered and cleared, exclusive of home and coasting trade, 169,411,387; railway open 64,836 miles. These returns cover the entire empire, including colonies, protectorates, and spheres of influence.

PAYING WAGES IN SALOONS.

The speeches made at a recent banquet of the carpenter and builder contractors of this city exposed the existence of a monster evil. It was reported to be a common practice to pay in saloons the weekly wages earned by carpenters and other workers on buildings in process of erection. Mr. George Birkhoff Sr., the gentleman to whom is due the honor of stating the facts, told a number of instances in which the practice has caused a vast amount of misery to the families of the workers. It appears the men are not only encouraged to spend their money immediately after the payment of wages, but are enticed to drink at all other times on the credit plan, the amount scored up against them being paid off on receipt of the weekly wages. In return for this "service" the contractors are willingly supplied gratis with all the drinks and cigars they want, and it is fair to presume that at least some of them have a counter understanding with the saloonkeeper that he shall not be a loser by bad debts incurred by the workmen. The consequence is that a large part of the earnings goes into the saloon till, and the wives and children are left free to suffer for want of food, fuel, and clothing. Well might he score roundly those of his brother contractors who keep up this abominable practice, and call them "fools." For undoubtedly they are fools to their own interests, as well as responsible for a vast amount of evil. It is astonishing the bosses cannot see this for themselves.

All of the building bosses are not equally guilty in this respect, but a great many of their number are partners in the wicked scheme to rob the wives and families of the workers, and perhaps it rules in other departments of activity. It is a burning shame, and now that it has been exposed should be suffered no longer. Why have not the leaders of the trades unions denounced the practice ere this and pointed out its disastrous consequences? Are some of them also on the dead-head list for drinks and cigars, and thus induced to wink at the enormity? Why have not the Socialist press and the vociferous leaders in alleged efforts for the advancement of the workingman "pitched into" such vile capitalistic practices? Where have the walking delegates perambulated that they too have never discovered the existence of this damaging, debasing system of pinching a big percentage from every weekly pay-roll? Is it made to their interest to cater to the diabolical outrage? Are they also furnished with drinks and cigars free? Or is it that they are simply figure-heads, supposed to look out for the interest of the working-class and unable to see one of the biggest evils by which it is afflicted? It is time for these and all other well-wishers to humanity to bestir themselves for reform. All good men and women, in every part of the city, irrespective of party, should rise to its vigorous condemnation. The clergymen of the city, Catholic as well as Protestant, ought to demand that the mischievous practice be stopped at once. Why have they been silent so long? Surely many of the number, if not all of them, must have known of it, and they must have been equally well aware of its terribly demoralizing character.

The German was right in denouncing it. But what shall be said of the Scotchman who at the same meeting had the hardihood to defend the practice by talking about the superior character of the people who "drink to moderation"? The usage he rose to apologize for was the paying of workmen in dramshops in order that they may be induced to drink *immoderately* and to excess, squandering their hard earnings and leaving their families to pine in rags, cold, and hunger because the wage-earner gets drunk. Shame on a man who, like Arthur Forrest, can dare to defend the outrage! Shame on the obliquity of vision which cannot see in this one of the biggest evils of the century, one of the most crying and terribly demoralising abuses of our contract system, a direct incitement to dissipation that brings untold vice and misery in its train!

The bosses owe it as a duty to society to encourage their employés to do right, instead of placing in their way a strong temptation to sin. To this end they should pay off their help Monday or Tuesday instead of Saturday, and do it at the place where the wages have been earned. They ought to encourage the recipients to take their wages home to their wives, and to put into the savings bank or a good building loan association every dollar that can be spared for investment against the possibilities of "a rainy day." They ought to set their faces dead against a practice that leads the workers to squander their hard-earned cash in doggeries and place it in gambling games Saturday nights, thus spending the greater part of the pay before sobering up for the work of the following week. The bosses are not directly responsible for the morals of their workmen, but they are morally to blame for all the dissipation and the consequent suffering to families induced by the paying of wages in saloons, or permitting the growler to be "rushed" into places under their control. They ought to be made to see this. It should be pressed home upon their attention by the press and from the pulpit, and by every other means that can be adopted for bringing around a cessation of the terribly depraving practice denounced by Mr. Birkhoff. The association of which he is a member ought to take strong ground against the evil, and the trades unions should join as one man in demanding that not another dollar be paid in a saloon to any member of their organizations.

THE FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.

Sunday's fire in New Orleans will take rank as one of the greatest fire disasters of the last few years. It burned over eleven squares of ground, destroyed 63,000 bales of cotton and enough other property to raise the loss to a total of $3,600,000. More than 100 families were rendered homeless by a second fire involving half a million dollars of loss. A sad feature of the calamity appears to be that it was the result of sheer carelessness, being due to the throwing of a lighted cigarette among the cotton. The fire department was utterly unable to cope with it, the force having been reduced three months ago to about one-tenth of its former size, and it is said the new men had not become familiar with the duty required of them.

Simultaneously with this intelligence by telegraph the news comes by post that the big cotton-press deal in New Orleans has at last been consummated. Of the twenty presses in that city all but two have been purchased by a syndicate, principally composed of New York capitalists, the amount paid or to be paid being about $2,000,000. Ten per cent of the sum is to be paid May 1 and the remaining 90 per cent three months later. It is fair to suppose that the fire will not interfere with the performance of the contract, since $3,300,000 of the total fire loss is reported to be covered by insurance, leaving it open to be inferred that the cotton presses and their contents were protected to within a small percentage of their value.

The disaster is perhaps of sufficient magnitude to affect the price of the cotton not burned. The quantity consumed Sunday was but a little less than 1 per cent of the total crop of the South for last year, and must be at least 3 per cent of that yet remaining to be marketed. If the same rule obtain in cotton as is apt to govern in the case of wheat there should be a rise in prices at least equal to the value of the property destroyed. In that case the holders of cotton will profit by the loss to the insurance companies, which fell at a time when they were already counting up their liabilities as likely to exceed the fearful aggregate for last year. The advantage will not be unwelcome, though purchased at such a fearful cost. The price of cotton has recently been so low as not to meet the average cost of production and transportation, the cotton-growers of the South being in that respect as badly afflicted as were their corn-growing brethren further north a little more than two years ago. It has been a terrible experience, and has had a great deal to do with leading up to the insane demand for a cheap dollar, as if that would be a remedy for the evils of overproduction. But corn turned up just at the time it seemed to be the weakest, and has since sold at remunerative prices. There is at least room to hope for a similar change in the case of cotton, and it is not impossible that the fire in New Orleans will prove to be the turning point that marks the beginning of better times for the cotton industry in the Southern States.

THE following will be printed at the bottom of the Australian ballot which will be handed to the voters of Cicero and Chicago today by the judges of election in their respective polling booths:

The proposition to annex that part of the incorporated Town of Cicero lying east of the center line of Austin avenue and north of the center line of Twenty-sixth street, extending east from the center line of Austin avenue; otherwise described as the west half of Secs. four (4) and nine (9); the east half of Secs. five (5), eight (8), seventeen (17), and twenty (20); the northeast quarter of Sec. twenty-nine (29); the north half of Sec. twenty-eight (28); the west half of the northwest quarter of Sec. twenty-seven (27); the west half of the west half of Sec. twenty-two (22); and all of Secs. sixteen (16) and twenty-one (21), in Township thirty-nine (39) north, Range thirteen (13) east, of the third principal meridian to the incorporated City of Chicago, Cook County.	YES.
	NO.

The territory referred to in this proposition includes the Village of Austin, Morton Park, and the settlement around the Grant locomotive works—altogether seven square miles of territory and about 7,000 in population. Those who are in favor of annexing that territory to the city will mark the cross in the space after the "Yes." There will be hardly any opposition in Chicago. There may be some opposition in Cicero. Though the territory to be annexed includes only that part of Cicero north of Twenty-sixth street and east of Austin avenue all the voters of Cicero may vote on the subject. A majority of those thus voting on the proposition will decide the issue. It is hardly necessary to repeat the arguments in favor of annexation. They are unanswerable. The Cicero district if annexed today will become under the law the Thirty-fifth Ward of Chicago, entitled to two representatives in the City Council.

THE *American Economist* says truly that there is probably no greater test of the prosperity of a people than the amount of money left over after all expenses of living are paid. This amount may be placed in the bank or invested in real estate or otherwise. The deposits in savings banks are largely made by the wage-earners, the moneys of the merchant or manufacturer being employed in their business. In New York, with a population of 6,000,000, there is $550,000,000 deposited in savings banks, or $90 per capita. In Rhode Island the per capita savings are $175 and in Massachusetts over $150. In the whole United States the savings deposits in 1890 amounted to $1,524,844,506, or nearly $25 per capita, the share per head for each worker and member of the family of a worker being far greater than that amount. THE TRIBUNE makes the point that in the event of free silver coinage being adopted every one of those dollars would be at once shorn of one-third of its purchase power. The average family of a worker would lose $50 by this shrinkage on savings bank accounts alone, to say nothing of the corresponding loss on investments in building loan associations, insurance companies, and other benefit associations into which money has been paid with the understanding that a certain number of dollars should be paid back each of them worth 100 cents. These facts should be well pondered by working men and women and then laid before the Senators of the United States as good and sufficient reason why the latter should cease to fool away the time of the people in debates on the asinine proposition to reduce the currency of the country to the basis of a two-thirds dollar.

THE following notice was issued by the Superintendent of Police last week:

> Notice is hereby given to all members of the police force that from and after this date any officer, whatever his rank may be, who is dismissed from the force for intoxication will be restored to it under any condition, no matter who may recommend his restoration. This notice is given as a fair warning to all concerned, and no one who is hereafter discharged for intoxication need waste his time importuning the undersigned, by himself or his friends, for reinstatement.

The necessity for such an order has long been apparent and this paper has urged that it be made and enforced. In the past policemen have either got drunk and neglected their duties or, what was worse, they have assaulted and injured unoffending citizens. In ninety-nine out of a hundred cases of what is called "police brutality" the officer is intoxicated. Drunkards have been frequently discharged only to be reinstated at the demand of some Alderman or the prayers of the family. Yet the city officers are guilty of grave offense when they give back the right to use the club and the revolver to a man who has shown that he cannot govern himself. He is not a fit person to keep the peace. There an officer discharged for drunkenness to be reinstated and thereupon proceed to kill or maim some citizen the guilty parties, and the ones who should be held responsible, are those who put him back on the force.

This order, having been issued, should be lived up to uncompromisingly. Aldermen, politicians, and kind friends should be made to understand that a policeman who gets drunk has sinned the sin that cannot be forgiven and that he will no more be restored to his place than a watchman in a power-mill who has been discharged for smoking on the premises. The police force cannot be made thoroughly efficient until the drunkards are weeded out.

Cheap Railway Fares in England.

For years the third-class English passenger traffic, at a cent a mile, has been increasing steadily, while the first, costing 4 cents, and second-class, costing 3 cents per mile, have been declining. Twenty years ago very few persons of the upper middle class ever rode in any but a first-class carriage. Now most of them ride in the third-class carriages, which have been steadily improved, until, except in the matter of ventilation, they are almost equal to the first-class of twenty years back. The shrinkage in second-class traffic has been so great that in some trains second-class carriages are not run at all, and there is some talk of abandoning the use of them altogether. The following table shows the receipts from the three classes in the United Kingdom during the last ten years:

Year.	*First class.*	*Second class.*	*Third class.*
1880	£3,814,000	£3,330,000	£11,631,000
1881	3,904,000	3,445,000	12,277,000
1882	3,753,000	3,417,000	12,750,000
1883	3,670,000	3,330,000	12,750,000
1884	3,481,000	3,105,000	12,806,000
1885	3,243,000	2,931,000	12,889,000
1886	3,162,000	2,824,000	13,068,000
1887	3,062,000	2,788,000	13,293,000
1888	3,040,000	2,692,000	13,455,000
1889	3,138,000	2,705,000	13,765,000
1890	3,194,000	2,646,000	14,143,000

These figures show that the third-class receipts have increased in the decade to the extent of 21¾ per cent, while the other classes have fallen off 22 per cent, although part of this loss is accounted for by the sale of season tickets.

Reducing the above sums to dollars it will be seen that the receipts at a cent a mile for 1890 amounted to $105,000,000.

THE lighted stump of a cigarette caused a $2,000,000 blaze in New Orleans. Behold how great a fire a nasty little thing sometimes kindles!

THE first genuine poem on spring has come. It is from the inspired muse of Mr. J. W. Kidgeman, No. 3111 Cottage Grove avenue, and we hasten to lay as much of it before an eager public as the weather will justify. It opens with a following rapturous gush of wild poetic melody:

> Spring is with us at last!
> The Birds and the Flowers are too
> The Sprouts of the Grass are showing up
> And April Showers are here.

The poet, having laid a broad foundation as it were, proceeds to build his airy fancies upon it. He particularizes:

> The little birds will soon begin,
> To build their nests and raise their young;
> The children too, feel fresh and Gay
> Wishing to romp among the Hay

The subject grows on his hands. In the next stanza he turns himself loose in a bolder flight:

> The Rose and Carnation who for many a day,
> Has made Buttonholes for the Young and Gay
> Other Flowers of Spring will soon be here
> To take the place of those first to cheer.

Observe the touching mingling of botany and pathos in these four lines:

> The Snowdrops and Violets for Instance
> Are Growing on their mossy beds
> And lifting up their pretty heads
> They praise the power that made them.

The poetic gift is not bestowed upon all souls. In fact, it descends in its full strength only on one or two souls in a million. This is why such poetic gems is of such priceless worth when it does turn up.

THE Presidential bee in Senator Hill's bonnet is not buzzing as musically as aforetime. While on its Southern trip with Mr. Hill it contracted rheumatism and a bad cold, and has been ailing ever since.

APRIL has come in nicely. All we need now is a little rain to settle the dust.

THE "rebel yell," as described by a Confederate veteran in the *Century Magazine*, sounded like this: "Woh-hoo-ey! hoo-ey! hoo-ey!" with the accent on the "hoo!" No wonder the "Yankees" disliked it. It sounds like a Missourian calling pigs.

SOUTH AMERICANS are now amusing themselves, between earthquakes, by reading accounts of North American cyclones.

WELL, Alger, it's your turn.—*Senator Cullom.*

IN A MINOR KEY.

Great Progress.

Candidate's Wife—"How is your canvass getting along, Isaac?"

Candidate—"First-rate. I have shaken 1356 dirty hands today, distributed thirty-six boxes of two-for cigars, nailed four campaign lies, kissed twenty-seven babies, and bought a walking delegate. And the grand jury has adjourned. I'm all right, 'Mandy.'"

Afraid to Trust Himself.

"Papa," inquired the little boy, "how big was a hailstone did you ever see?"

"I've seen hailstones," replied Deacon Ironsides, with animation, "as big as—as big—no! This is Sunday! Read another page of yer catechism, Samuel!"

No Fault to Find with the Prescription.

Mrs. Billus—"John, the doctor says I need a change of climate."

Mr. Billus (absorbed in his newspaper)—"That's all right, Maria. It's going to be 20 degrees colder tomorrow."

There Too.

The Angel Gabriel (preparing to sound the last trump)—"Silence now!"

Excited Young Man—"Hold on just a second! I've sent a boy for my kodak!"

A Rascally Gerrymander Knocked Out.

Gerrymandering has never suffered a worse blow than was administered by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin when it declared unconstitutional the act passed by the last Democratic Legislature redistricting the State for legislators and Congressmen in the most grossly partisan manner. Having carried Wisconsin with a sweep in the "tidal wave" of 1890, the Democrats set out to fix things so that the Republicans could not recover control of the Legislature even if they carried the State by a large majority. In order to accomplish this end they disregarded the fundamental requirement of the Constitution that Assembly districts shall be bounded by county lines, cut up counties, lumped together parts of counties, made Republican districts large in population and Democratic small, and in general made as unfair an apportionment as ingenuity could devise. The performance was repugnant to the popular sense of decency, and the unanimous decision of the highest judicial tribunal in the State shows that it is as unconstitutional as it is unfair.—*N. Y. Post (Dem.).*

PERSONALS.

Miss Moody, daughter of the well-known evangelist, is traveling in the Orient. She writes vividly of the scenes and scenery of Egypt.

Matthew Stanley Quay favors closing the World's Fair Sunday. Mr. Quay and Elder Shepard make a great team, but they are not exactly a majority.

George Smith of Indianapolis, aged 97, spent a large portion of his life in slavery. He claims that he has thirty-four wives and is the father of fifty-two children.

Ravachol, the French dynamiter, is a well-dressed and easy-going ruffian who carries around with him the aroma of the cheap café and the manners of the wine shop bravado.

William Waldorf Astor is writing a book on society in the sixteenth century. There are, we believe, family reasons why he does not care to discuss society in the nineteenth century.

The Prince of Wales has gone into oil. He and Mr. Wilson have put some of the money they won at Tranby Croft into stock of a new pipe line from Western Pennsylvania to the seaboard.

Gens. Gordon, Longstreet, Hampton, Cockrell, and Wheeler are among the ex-Confederate officers expected to attend the big reunion in New Orleans next Friday and Saturday.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha is going into training to meet his sister-in-law, Queen Victoria, who has commanded his attendance at the Riviera, where he will be cheerfully told how very much inferior he is to his deceased brother, Albert the Good.

Mrs. Jackson, the Confederate soldier's widow, is devoting all her time now to the education of her two motherless grandchildren, Julia and Jackson Christian. She is suffering from weakness of vision caused by the strain of reading the manuscript of the recently published memoirs of her husband.

Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes, one of the most prolific writers in this country before the war, who was married at the age of 16 to Seba Smith (author of the once noted "Jack Downing" letters), is living in Hollywood, N. C., and is still a contributor to one of the literary weeklies. She is 94 years old.

Ex-Senator Blair of New Hampshire announces that his Presidential aspirations are still healthy, and, as he puts it, he is "in the hands of his friends." If the President should feel called upon to give him some appointment that would make his candidacy incompatible, as it were, it is believed that Mr. Blair would consent to take himself off his friends' hands.

Fred Wittrock, alias "Jim Cummings," the famous express robber, was discharged yesterday from the Missouri State Prison. Most of the time spent in Jefferson by Wittrock has been spent in the hospital ward. A paralytic stroke nearly ended his life, and he now emerges from the barred gate a cripple, ruined in body and mind, and scarcely fit for any society save the society of the corpses in the cemetery.

Ex-Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio is a hard man to please. He says the new redistricting scheme in his State "is intended to give the Republicans sixteen out of twenty-one districts. It is not the best bill, politically speaking, that could have been framed. We could have framed a bill which would have given us eighteen districts out of twenty-one. Worse than this, one of the districts has only 600 majority, and it is possible that a Democrat may slip in."

Concerning the Rev. E. E. Hale's statement that while George Washington was a great gallant prior to his marriage "there is not a single love-letter extant written by him," the Richmond *Dispatch* says: "We are under the impression that ex-Gov. Fitz Lee has in his possession the initial number of what might have been a series of love-letters from Washington, but the lady to whom or about whom this was written is said to have rejected George because he had big hands and feet, or because he entered a room awkwardly, or for some equally good reason, and hence the correspondence was soon terminated."

CURRENT NOTES.

The man who has no business of his own to attend to always goes to bed tired.—*Ram's Horn.*

Col. Carter—"What do you regard as the great life-saving device of the age?" Judge Gillam—"Insanity."—*New York Herald.*

Saidso—"Your wife doesn't look a minute older than she did ten years ago." Hicks—"According to her statistics she isn't."—*Tit-Bits.*

"Life is full of trials, you know," said the missionary to the man in jail. "Yes," was the doleful reply, "an' most of 'em convictions."—*Washington Star.*

Mrs. Gadd—"Did you ever notice how polite and attentive Mr. Gayfellow is to his wife?" Mrs. Gabb—"Yes. Looks mighty suspicious."—*New York Weekly.*

American Youth—"Father, can't any man get to be President if he works for it?" Father—"No, my son. It's the man who doesn't work for it that gets there."—*Good News.*

Miss Vassar—"Do you know, Mr. Blank always carries a notebook in which to put down any bright remark he hears." Miss Smith—"Why, I know him very well, and I never saw it."—*Yale Record.*

Saidso—"I understand that Beeflat is in society at last." Herdso—"I don't know that he is absolutely in it; but he has got to the point where he pretends not to care about seeing his name in the papers."—*Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.*

Young Medical Man—"Thank goodness, I have pulled through my exams at last. It is horrible to think of all the hard work I have had to go through these last four years." Elderly Practitioner—"Well, my dear colleague, there is one consolation: you won't have anything to do for a long, long while now."—*Der Floh.*

Travers—"I had a provoking thing happen the other day. I opened an account with a furnishing store, and then they had the nerve to send me some stuff C. O. D." Dashaway—"How did that happen? They must have made a mistake, didn't they?" Travers—"Yes (gaily). The proprietor was out when I opened the account."—*Clothier and Furnisher.*

The Democrat and the Mugwump—Cleveland No Good.

Birmingham *Age-Herald* (Dem.): Grover Cleveland was made President and for four years administered the government. The independent press, like the *Evening Post* and New York *Times*, from which some papers are so fond of quoting, stood by him, every one. At the end of his term he was beaten, wofully beaten, in the two great Northern Democratic States.

He was not only beaten himself, but he dragged his party down with him in the Congressional districts and turned the government over to the enemy in every department. He left the White House and both branches of Congress to the spoilers of the South, and the first work they undertook was to pass the force bill.

The only hope of the Democrats to avert that calamity, for the danger of

DYNAMITE IN SPAIN.

TWO CONSPIRATORS CAUGHT PLACING BOMBS IN THE CORTES.

They Are Members of the "Cosmopolitan Club," Formed to Blow Up Seven Noted Public Buildings—Searched at the Ministry of the Interior—Bombs Eight Inches Long—Walsall Anarchists Receive a Heavy Sentence—Dynamiters in Belgium—Other Foreign News.

MADRID, April 4.—Two Anarchists whom the police have long been closely watching were today caught just as they were about to blow up the building in which the Chamber of Deputies meets. At 4 p. m. this afternoon they were seen to leave their houses, each carrying under his arm a small parcel the shape of a bottle wrapped in a newspaper. They were shadowed by the police until they reached the Cortes Building, where they were seen to place themselves before the door by which the President of the Chamber and Premier Canovas del Castillo usually enter the Chamber of Deputies. The police at once arrested the bearers. One of them, a Frenchman named Ferrera, is a man of herculean strength and build, but was finally knocked down and overpowered. The other conspirator is a Portuguese named Ferriera.

When searched they were found to have in their possession conical bombs inclosed in cartridge cases eight inches long by three inches broad. A yellow fuse similar to that used by miners was attached to the bombs, which were bound and lightly compressed by steel wire for the purpose of increasing the strength at the explosion. The bombs weighed each eight pounds. The fuse was so adjusted as to burn three minutes before exploding the charge. The bombs were loaded with dynamite.

The two prisoners have the appearance of artisans. Immediately upon being arrested they were conveyed to the Ministry of the Interior, where they underwent a most searching examination. A document was found on the two prisoners containing a draft of the plan of action of the Cosmopolitan Society, according to which the conspirators were first to blow up the Chamber of Deputies; second, the Senate; third, the Law Courts; fourth, the Council of State; fifth, the Ministry of War; sixth, the Royal Chapel in the palace, and seventh, the Bank of Spain. All this work was to be completed before May day.

In an interview subsequent to the arrest of Ferrera and Duval, Premier Canovas del Castillo confirmed the report that the government had some time ago obtained knowledge of the intended plot of the Anarchists, and that the authorities had accordingly taken measures to apprehend the criminals as soon as they attempted to put their plans into operation.

The Premier also said that under the present laws of Spain persons convicted of using explosives for unlawful purposes were liable to be sentenced to penal servitude for life. Parliament, he continued, in view of the extremely dangerous attitude the Anarchists were assuming, would be at once asked to sanction a capital sentence for such offenses.

The prisoners admitted their connection with the Anarchist body in Paris. Duval, who says his real name is Deboche, worked five years in Bilbao as an iron-founder. He is already wanted by the French police on several charges, including desertion. Ferriera, who is a painter, arrived here a month ago and lived at an Anarchist club in the Calle Cabeza.

According to the *Heraldi* the project to blow up the chapel of the Palace was to be carried out on Palm Sunday during the presence of the court in the chapel.

Minister Grubb Entertains.

The American Minister and Mrs. Grubb entertained tonight the Spanish Prime Minister and Señora Canovas, the British Ambassador and Lady Wolfen, the German Ambassador and Baroness De Stumm, the Austrian, French, Italian, and Russian Ambassadors, the Swedish Minister and the Baroness Wedel. The dinner was followed by a large reception, which was attended by many Senators, members of the Cortes, and of Madrid society.

WALSALL ANARCHISTS CONVICTED.

Three of Them Sentenced for Ten Years, One for Five Years—Their Defense.

LONDON, April 4.—The Walsall Anarchists, Frederick Charles, Victor Cailes, Joseph Thomas Deakin, and John Battola, were today found guilty at the Staffordshire assizes of "unlawfully and knowingly having in their possession, or under their control, certain explosive substances under such circumstances as to give rise to the reasonable suspicion that they did not have them in their possession or under their control for any lawful purpose," John Whitehead and William Ditchfield, who were also tried on the same charge, were acquitted.

Charles made an address to the court in which he repudiated in behalf of the Anarchists the use of bombs or violence in England and other constitutional countries. He declared that he and his colleagues were the victims of a police-manufactured plot. The bombs found in their possession were not intended for use in England. Things were different in Russia, however, and Anarchists there were perfectly willing to help their unfortunate friends in that country and take the consequences for so doing.

Battola declared that he knew nothing about the matter. He was the victim of an intrigue and the tool of a powerful central body in London. He dilated upon the wickedness of all authority and said that anarchism was the only means to emancipate the people. Anybody, he said, was the real future of humanity. He concluded by shouting "Vive l'anarchie!"

Battola, Charles, and Cailes were all sentenced to ten years' and Meakin to five years' imprisonment.

There is a general feeling that the punishment inflicted upon the Walsall Anarchists is unnecessarily severe. This feeling is principally based upon the belief that the police were unscrupulous in their prosecution of the offenders and that the worst possible interpretation for the accused was placed upon all the circumstances in the case. The fact was also considered that the bombs if intended for mischief at all were to have been used in Russia, and this is held by the average citizen to be a much less serious matter, under English law, than if the intention of the bombmakers was to commit an outrage against the persons and property of Englishmen. Judge Hawkins, who presided, is known as the severest Magistrate on the bench toward prisoners brought before him.

THEFT OF DYNAMITE IN BELGIUM.

Two Hundred Cartridges Taken—Dynamite Explosion at Serang.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BRUSSELS, April 4.—It was discovered this morning that over night 200 cartridges of dynamite weighing fifty pounds had been stolen from the Baneau collieries in the Herang district, together with forty cartridges of compressed powder. The authorities are convinced that the theft was committed by anarchists to be made use of May 1 in revenge for the prohibition of the usual three-eighths demonstration in that district. This morning the cartridges were exploded on the doorstep of the house of Mr. Monges, manager for one of the Cockerill companies at Serang. The explosion caused great damage.

A great fire is reported at Chimay, where Prince Caraman Chimay was buried yesterday and where a great fire destroyed a church and several houses three months ago.

TROUBLE IN FRENCH COLONIES.

Station Grave in Dahomey, Madagascar and Tonquin.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, April 4.—French colonial affairs are not progressing favorably. In Dahomey King Benezin has declared war against France in an insolent letter, and his troops are advancing from all sides upon the French possessions and wherever French soldiers are stationed. In Madagascar the situation is so grave that no one dares talk about it. Indeed, it is evident that an expedition must be sent out, as such an expedition must be well planned and would cost a great deal of money, the government hesitates to take the decisive step until the last moment.

Affairs in Tonquin are going from bad to worse. The Minister for the Colonies examined the situation today in the Chamber of Deputies. The latest dispatch announces that several bloody battles have taken place in disaffected districts, and, according to the Minister, the aggressors have been pirates, and not rebels. The Chamber did not seem to be satisfied with the explanation, and when the discussion is renewed Thursday it is very probable that the Minister will be called upon to answer some embarrassing questions. In regard to Dahomey resolutions will be adopted tomorrow at a Ministerial Council.

The search for Anarchists still continues, and a considerable quantity of dynamite has been discovered in several cities. Moreover, the police have ascertained that a great deal of dynamite has been recently stolen in various places. That more trouble will occur May 1 is now the general belief.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

THE IRISH COERCION ACT.

Only Five Persons Now in Prison Because of It—On Lake Nyassa.

LONDON, April 4.—In the House of Commons today the Right Hon. Dodgson H. Madden (Conservative), member for Dublin University and Attorney-General for Ireland, said that there are now imprisoned in Ireland under the Coercion act only five persons and they had been convicted of unlawful assemblage. No cases of boycotting existed. This statement was greeted with Conservative cheers.

Mr. Thomas Sexton said: "Is it not because the Coercion act is a failure and has been abandoned?"

Mr. Madden replied: "Certainly not."

Mr. William O'Brien asked: "Is there any struggle that was proceeding prior to the passage of the Coercion act that is not going on as before?" [Irish cheers.]

Mr. Madden responded: "I cannot answer that general question, but the figures I quoted show the usefulness of the act." [Conservative cheers.]

Mr. J. W. Lowther, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, read a telegram from Mr. H. H. Johnston, the British Consul at Mozambique and for the river district, who, with a force of about 100 Sikhs and native police, has been engaged in suppressing the slave trade on the southern shore of Lake Nyassa. Consul Johnston said that his losses in fighting Searif, one of the leading slave-hunting chiefs, was one Zanzibard killed and six Sepoys wounded. The enemy lost thirty-two killed, including eight Arab slaves. Searif, after his defeat, retired to the hills. Consul Johnston further stated that the trade of Nyassa was increasing.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Picton quoted precedents of Parliaments passing only a part of the estimates when expecting a dissolution, leaving the remainder for the new Parliament to deal with, and he asked if the government in view of these precedents would refrain from taking more than one-half of the estimates. Mr. Balfour in replying to the question denied that precedents applied to the estimates which must proceed as usual.

In the House of Lords today Lord Delawarr gave notice that after the Easter holidays he would call the attention of the House to fires on board of passenger ships carrying inflammable articles, such as cotton, turpentine, oils, etc., and would ask whether a measure would be adopted through the Board of Trade or otherwise that would afford greater security to life and property, more especially on board of the passenger steamers in the transatlantic trade.

The House of Commons today, by a vote of 175 to 151, rejected a motion in favor of the election of popular ticketed parish councils to carry out the provisions of the small holdings bill.

DR. ALEM RELEASED IN ARGENTINA.

He Based His Appeal on "Habeas Corpus" —Radicals Will Refrain from Voting.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, April 4.—The Judge of the Federal Court has rendered a favorable decision in the matter of Dr. Alem's habeas corpus appeal, and has ordered Chief of Police Donovan to release the leader of the Radical party. Should Donovan disobey the order of the court the Judge will call on the authorities to place Donovan in jail for contempt.

Telegrams from the provinces state that well-defined plots have been discovered, and it appears that friends of Gen. Mitre, Ex-President Pellegrini are implicated. The newspapers are prohibited from publishing anything in relation to the Alem habeas corpus proceedings.

The Radical program is to refrain from voting at the elections next Sunday for President. They will appeal to public sentiment. Dr. Alcobendos, with a number of partisans of Mitre, Saenz Pena, and Roca, will form a new political party after the election. The Chambers will be convened soon. Many army officials have been released on parole.

The police are still maintaining guard in all the streets and dispersing all gatherings.

Dr. Octavio Pico, President of the Argentina Limit Commission, died of heart disease at Santiago today.

Quiet Reported from Argentina.

BUENOS AYRES, April 4.—In consequence of the decisive action of the authorities who ordered to the city large attachments of artillery and cavalry, the ardor of the revolutionary Radicals has been dampened, and it is believed that no further trouble need be expected. Today telegraphic and postal communication has been restored, and save for the unusually large number of soldiers about the streets the city wears its normal aspect.

Poetic Justice Overtook the Murderer.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PANAMA, April 4.—During a ball at Culebra today a baker named Anderson and a man named Yeatman quarreled over a woman partner. Yeatman seized Anderson by the throat and Anderson plunged a knife into Yeatman's heart. Yeatman died instantly. With great difficulty Anderson freed himself from the corpse's grasp and escaped down the railway track. He was run over and killed by an express train.

The Russian imperial yacht Zaria arrived at Colon yesterday. Prince and Princess Gulitzino, Count Straganoff, and Dr. Reicher were aboard. They are on a tour of the West Indies. They visited the canal works.

SETTLING THE NEW ORLEANS CASE

The "Tribuna" Moved to Patriotic Wrath —Italian Commerce.

ROME, April 4.—The *Tribuna*, referring to the offer of $20,000 reported to have been made by the United States Government in connection with the dispute growing out of the massacre of Italians in New Orleans, advises the Italian Government to reject the offer if it be accompanied by the reservation that the money is given solely as a mark of friendship for Italy. A denial of liability, says the *Tribuna*, will make the offer an act of degrading charity. Semi-official papers deny the report that such an offer has been made, but they deny it in terms that lead to the belief that the denial relates to the form, not to the substance of the report.

Italian commerce for the first two months of 1892 showed imports amounting to 161,609,876 lire ($32,321,975), as against 174,225,312 lire for the same period in 1891, and exports of 155,052,434 lire ($31,010,487), as against 126,700,550 lire for the same period in 1891.

Everything points towards a speedy conclusion of the negotiations pending between Switzerland and Italy for the conclusion of a commercial treaty.

Arrival of the Sultan's Firman.

ALEXANDRIA, April 4.—The Turkish imperial yacht Izzedin, having on board Ahmed Eyoub Pasha, the special envoy of the Sultan, who brings to Egypt the firman of investiture for the Khedive, arrived here this morning. As the vessel steamed into the harbor it was greeted with salutes from all the warships and the forts. As the envoy and his party stepped upon the quay they were received by representatives of the Khedive. A guard of honor consisting of British and Egyptian troops was in waiting to receive the envoy. The party at once proceeded to the railway station, where they took a special train for Cairo.

Upon arriving in Cairo Ahmed Eyoub Pasha was met at the railway station by the leading British and Egyptian officials. After a salute of twenty-one guns the party at once started for the Muneerah palace, accompanied by a most brilliant escort. A day for reading the firman has not yet been fixed.

Against the Pacific Mail Company.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Chile, April 4.—The Chilean Consul for Central America informs the government that Salvador's Minister of Foreign Affairs authorizes the offer of the South American Steamer company for the following subvention. To call monthly at the ports of La Union, La Libertad, and Acajutla from Panama, $6,000 in silver, to be paid the first year, $5,000 for the next, and $4,800 for the third year. The subvention is in order to compete with the Pacific Mail Steamship company and also to endeavor to find a market for Chile-an flour against the Calfornian article. The Consul adds that he hopes at an early date to obtain subventions from Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Honduras, whose governments are tired of the Pacific Mail's steamship monopoly and its heavy charges.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.
Made from the finest cattle the world produces.

KILLED HER CHILD.

MRS. MONTAGU CONVICTED AT DUBLIN OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Sentenced to One Year's Imprisonment with Hard Labor—How the Change of Venue Was Obtained—Difficulty in Securing a Jury—Effect of the Irish Coercion Act—American Flour in Russia—Serious Results Arising from the Durham Strike.

DUBLIN, April 4.—Mrs. Annie Margaret Montagu was today in this city convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labor. The trial of Mrs. Montagu was set for March 17 at the Londonderry Assizes, but her counsel, Mr. William McLaughlin, Q. C., and Mr. John Ross, Q. C., made application for a change of venue on the ground that public feeling in Ulster was so against their client, who was a convert to Catholicism, that it would be impossible for her to obtain a fair and impartial trial there, where religious feeling was very high. The application was granted and the case was transferred to the Dublin Assizes. The court-room was filled with an eagerly listening crowd.

After the Judge had taken his seat Mr. J. Atkinson, Q. C., Solicitor-General for Ireland, who prosecuted the case, said that the crown did not charge the prisoner with the intention to kill or injure her daughter Helen. Owing to the extreme and unreasonable punishment she had inflicted upon her, resulting in the girl's death, she was guilty of manslaughter as charged in the true bill the grand jury had returned against her.

Much delay was met with in securing a jury. Mrs. Montagu's counsel challenged every Protestant among the talesmen and the crown objected to a number of Catholics. Finally twelve men were secured and the indictment was read to the accused. She pleaded not guilty to all the counts therein. The crown decided to proceed against her on the indictment charging her with manslaughter.

Mrs. Montagu, as at all the previous court proceedings, was attired in deep mourning. Her husband, her brother, Capt. McMicking, and a lady friend sat as close to the docket as possible. When the charges against her were read Mrs. Montagu arose and raised the veil that had hitherto concealed her features. In entering her plea of not guilty she was perfectly calm and self-possessed.

The Child Strangled with a Stocking.

The case for the crown consisted entirely of the evidence given at the Coroner's jury. This showed that the child had soiled its linen, and that as a punishment it had been tied up to a ring in a dark closet. Four hours later, when the accused went to release the child, she found that the stocking with which the little one's arms had been tied behind her back had slipped around her neck and choked her to death.

The counsel for the defense asked the jury to avoid the influence of the savage outcry against the prisoner. She might have made a mistake in correcting her children under stern ideas, but that was without criminality. There was no proof of an evil mind. On the contrary, the evidence agreed that she was fond of her children and inflicted punishment under a strong sense of duty which dominated her genuine affection. She had severe notions of habits of obedience and regularity, and if by a mishap she had done something resulting in death it was not legally slaughter.

The prisoner wept copiously as her counsel proceeded to make a pathetic appeal to the jury. She was the greatest sufferer by the death of her child, he said, and she was also about to become a mother of an eighth child. There was applause in the court-room when he declared that though the jury could not remove her incurable agony, they could by affirming an absence of criminal intent restore her to her husband, to her home, and to her children.

The Solicitor-General then in graphic language gave the details of the case. He pictured the child subjected to the most cruel punishment and made a most telling arrangement of all the facts bearing against Mrs. Montagu. After the defense had announced that its testimony was all in the Judge summed up the case, defining the legal meaning of manslaughter and setting forth all the facts adduced by the evidence.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty on the charge of manslaughter and Mrs. Montagu was at once sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor.

EFFECTS OF THE DURHAM STRIKE.

Heavy Factory Failures Anticipated—Idle Vessels on the Tyne.

LONDON, April 4.—The effects of the strike of the coal-miners in Durham threaten to be more deplorable than was anticipated by any one who had examined into the trouble. The stocks of fuel in the large factories are almost gone, and it is probable that in a few weeks a number of heavy failures will be announced. There has never been so grave a crisis in the history of trade and industry in the north of England. All the berths on the River Tyne are occupied by vessels made idle by the strike, and firms with a European reputation are in jeopardy. Huge coal-yards, formerly the scene of the busiest activity and on which entire communities depended for their existence, are now idle.

A meeting of 20,000 Durham miners today adopted with acclamation a decision to stand firm against a reduction of wages.

The Staffordshire potters and other manufacturers have decided to lock out 25,000 workers, the latter refusing to submit their disputes with their employés to a board of arbitration.

Unemployed Men Incensed at Dean Gregory.

Another meeting of unemployed workingmen was held at Towerhill today. A number of addresses were made, in which the speakers violently attacked the Very Rev. Robert Gregory, dean of St. Paul's Cathedral. It will be recalled that at one of the meetings held last week a deputation was appointed to wait upon the dean to ask his advice as to the course the unemployed should follow. The dean received the deputation, which was headed by the negro Wade, and told them among other things that he would deliver a sermon Sunday in St. Paul's in their behalf. In his sermon yesterday the dean made no reference to the workingmen and they are deeply incensed at his failure to fulfill his promise. The meeting finally adopted a resolution in favor of the disestablishment of the Church of England and appointed a deputation to visit the Rev. Joseph Parker, pastor of the Congregational City Temple, to ask his advice.

The Silver Question in India.

In the course of a long article on the grave situation in India growing out of the fall in the price of the rupee the *Times* today says:

From the time of the demonetization of silver in 1873 to the passage of the Bland bill India has been helpless. Its currency is the plaything of foreign speculation. The present rates of exchange are an intimation to everybody and to every firm with money invested in India that they may soon have to write off its value one-half of what it was valued at twenty-five years ago. As far as can be seen the rupee has not yet reached its lowest value and will scarcely reach its lowest point while the American Treasury continues to make enforced purchases of silver.

To Explore Arctic Whale Fishing Grounds.

Sir Henry Booth, on board the yacht Kara, started from Wivenhoe, England, today, bound for Davis Straits, to explore the whale fishing grounds. The Kara is a heavily built vessel of seventy-seven tons and is double sheathed with plated bows. It is manned by twelve Scotch sailors, all of whom are experienced in arctic explorations. Capt. Ashby is in command of the vessel.

Imitators of Murderer Deeming.

The body of a girl has been discovered underneath the floor of a cottage near Bandon, Ireland, twenty miles southwest of Cork. The body had been buried and then covered with cement in a manner identical with that followed by the murderer Deeming in the case of his wife and four children, whose bodies were found under the floor of Dinham Villa, at Rainhill, near Liverpool.

Lord Salisbury's Narrow Escape.

Lord Salisbury had a narrow escape from serious injury this evening. While crossing the roadway near the House of Commons the Prime Minister was caught between a van and a hansom and came near being crushed. The drivers managed to pull their vehicles apart just in time to save the distinguished pedestrian from injury, the only damage done being the smashing of his hat, which was knocked under the wheels.

Gladstone Will Not Oppose Pound Notes.

Mr. Gladstone writes that he will not oppose the principle of pound notes, but that he objects to the proposal of Mr. Goschen regulating the public issue with the view of what is called sustaining the commerce of the country.

A Budget of London Items.

Mr. Henry Irving today testified before the House of Commons on the question of licensing theaters. He protested against legislation tending to lower dramatic art. He said he was opposed to allowing stage plays to be produced at music-halls, and he thought a censorship most necessary.

It is proposed by dredging the bar at the mouth of the River Mersey to procure such a depth of water as will enable the heaviest draught steamers to enter the river at any time without regard to the tides.

AMERICAN FLOUR IN RUSSIA.

Given by Americans for Relief of the Starving—Banquet at Libau.

LIBAU, Russia, April 4.—The first trainload of the cargo of the steamer Missouri, which brought to this port from New York an immense quantity of flour and grain given by Americans for the relief of the starving Russian peasants, started for Orenburg this evening. The Missouri, which sails under the British flag, is commanded by Capt. Finley. Yesterday, in the presence of all the notables of the town, Count Dobrinsy presented Capt. Finley with a splendid antique Russian tea service. In replying to the presentation speech Capt. Finley expressed himself as deeply touched at the appreciation shown for his slight services in bringing to Russia the offerings of charitable Americans, who had always shown themselves ready to respond in the most free-handed manner to appeals for aid from any nation. A banquet will be given Wednesday evening to the American visitors, including the three American Relief Commissioners.

FRENCH JESUITS CENSURED.

The Pope Is Strongly Opposed to the Unceasing Intrigues of Monarchists.

PARIS, April 4.—Important communications are passing between the Papal Nuncio at Paris and the Vatican on the attitude of the Catholics in France. The Pope condemns the Jesuits for causing scenes in the Chamber of Deputies, while at the same time he has notified France of his intention to maintain liberty in the pulpit. The Pope's instructions strongly oppose the unceasing intrigues of the monarchists to restore the old régime and emphasize the necessity for the formation of conservative societies throughout the provinces aiming to secure religious peace for the republic. His Holiness recommends the issue of conservative republican electoral catechisms in order to counteract radical influence.

Socialists Arrested in Switzerland.

The police of Zurich have arrested Richard and Max Merkel, Gustav Bartsch, and a lithographer named Schwarzenberg, for committing a burglary at the German Consulate. All the prisoners except Schwarzenberg are known as Socialists, and in their lodgings were found stamps and forms by which they were forging passports. It is believed that their object in breaking into the Consulate was to secure information which would be of value to the Socialistic organization.

Americans Who Are in France.

Mr. and Mrs. William Astor arrived in Paris today from Genoa and are at the Hotel Liverpool. Miss Ethel McEwen of Chicago has arrived. Miss Edna Hall and Miss Dalton of New York are staying at the Hotel Royal.

Jules Gari Melchers, an American artist, has been notified that the Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria has conferred upon him the Order of St. Michael.

Among Americans in Paris are J. Racine, H. Duff, Forrest Bolmer, Arnold Richards, E. Drexel, Charles Wall, Montclore Phillips, Richard Gotthcel, J. Dallen, Joseph Davis, Frederick Gage, Blanche Taylor, New York; Isaac K. Potter, Providence; C. Monheimer, A. Pinkerton, Chicago; J. Longheidge, Miss Brice, Kentucky; Alfred Tuckerman, Newport; Spencer Wichs, Francis Burns, San Francisco; Askley Beidler, Baltimore; Warren Horr, San Francisco.

Weather in Paris.

The weather has been brilliant all day and as warm as midsummer. The thermometer ranged from 48° to 77°, barometer 30.07 and rising, wind northwest and light.

CAUGHT STEALING FROM THE MAILS.

Daniel T. Elston, an Old Veteran, Held to the Federal Grand Jury.

Daniel T. Elston, an old veteran, who was a personal friend of Gen. Grant, and a member of the body guard which attended Grant in all his campaigns, was yesterday held to the Federal grand jury by Commissioner Hoyne to answer to the charge of stealing from the mails. Elston was captured early Sunday morning by Postoffice Inspector Stuart while in the act of stealing a package from the mailing-room in the basement of the Postoffice. The arrest was a surprise to all the Postoffice attachés, as Elston was considered above suspicion and had the confidence of all, including Postmaster Sexton. Elston had been a watchman in the Postoffice for ten months. Complaints being made that many packages were being lost in the mails, Elston himself was detailed to watch the basement, where it was supposed the thief was located. He failed to discover any one, and Inspector Stuart went on watch himself. From his hiding-place he saw, to his astonishment, that Elston himself was the guilty man. His arrest followed. It is not believed the man secured many valuable packages.

Elston has been a character in Chicago. He is a son of old Daniel Elston, who was one of Chicago's leading bankers in the 50's. When the war broke out Elston had just succeeded in dissipating a large fortune left by his father, and he enlisted in the famous cavalry regiment recruited by T. Lyle Dickey. His company was attached to Gen. Grant as the latter's body guard and the great commander and Elston were warm friends, so much so that when Elston was taken ill with fever Grant insisted upon his being taken home instead of remaining in the hospital. Elston now lives at No. 15 Florence street in Lake View with his aged mother. He has three grown children. He confessed to taking several packages of mail which contained small trinkets of little value. He secured $5 from one package, but that was all the money he ever took. "I can't explain why I ever did it," he said, "because I had no reason for doing it." Some of the trinkets were found at his home. His brother-in-law, Robert Clark, signed the bail bond and Elston was released. It is said that Elston's mind is slightly affected.

GERMAN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Methodist Ministers Discuss the Question —At Other Meetings.

The subject "Methodism Among the Germans" provoked an interesting discussion at the Methodist preachers' meeting. The Rev. B. Lambert, Immanuel German Church, read the paper, in which he described the work as progressive and worthy of extension.

The Rev. H. G. Jackson thought the command to preach to all nations abroad had been modified by the coming of all nations to America. He therefore favored Dr. Lambert's plea for more activity at home. He thought no intelligent American would object to the Germans holding to their own language in America so long as they spoke English too. But he considered English alone should be taught in public schools. The Rev. O. C. Lovell thought no one should be disbarred from citizenship on account of nationality, but he favored making suffrage conditioned upon ability to stand a thorough examination in American history and institutions.

In replying to these comments Dr. Lambert said that although he desired his children to speak German he thought it was selfish to ask school boards to teach it in preference to other foreign languages. He believed the time would come when the boards would have to shut down on German.

The Baptist ministers at their meeting yesterday adopted resolutions offered by the Rev. P. S. Henson condemning the city authorities for observing March 17 as a legal holiday. They declared it inexpedient to memorialize all nations and faiths. It was suggested the city officers would do well to let religion alone and attend to business.

"Pulpit Delivery" was the subject discussed at the meeting of the Congregational ministers. A paper was read by the Rev. Mr. Grannis of the Duncan Avenue Church. Some of the ministers claimed that physical training, in order that an erect carriage could be presented in the pulpit, was one of the chief essentials of success.

John Young, E. R. Wilson, T. McNary, David McAllister, and Sawtelle Prentice were licensed for a term of six months by the Chicago Presbytery yesterday, and the following students of the McCormick Seminary were examined for ordination or licensure: S. F. Moore, W. L. Swallen, J. C. Breckenridge, D. H. Deets, J. E. Foster, W. G. Connell, William Sickels, W. F. Lewis, L. J. Davis, and R. H. Milligan.

HE MAY BE REMOVED.

RUMOR CONCERNING ASSISTANT SECRETARY NETTLETON.

Said That He May Be Given an Opportunity to Resign, but Is Certain to Leave the Treasury Department — Secretary Foster Making an Investigation at Ellis Island, but This Scandal Is Not the Only Reason Why He Must Get Big Bonds Negotiated.

NEW YORK, April 4.—[Special.]—The *Herald* will say tomorrow:

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Nettleton is to be removed. He may be permitted to resign, it is said, but the chances are that the removal will be recommended to the President by Secretary Foster. Assistant Secretary Nettleton has not enjoyed the confidence of his chief for months past and for many weeks he has not been permitted to sign the name of the Secretary to official documents, a privilege which the Assistant Secretaries usually have. The Ellis Island scandal is not the only affair in which Mr. Nettleton has been engaged, which has caused the Secretary to doubt the good judgment of his assistant. Certain measures which Mr. Nettleton has originated from time to time in regard to the customs-house matters have proved to be mistakes and have annoyed Secretary Foster. Secretary Foster came from Washington yesterday for the express purpose of visiting Ellis Island and seeing for himself the character of the work that has led to the charges against Mr. Nettleton.

BOLD CHARGE AGAINST THE POLICE.

Foreman Taber of the Grand Jury Says They Divide $7,000,000 Collected from Dens.

NEW YORK, April 4.—[Special.]—"There is at least $7,000,000 collected annually from the keepers of gambling dens, saloons, concert halls, and other places, and distributed among the members of the department. I say at least $7,000,000, for calculation shows that the amount is probably nearer $10,000,000," Henry M. Taber, foreman of the March grand jury, made the above startling accusation in an interview this evening.

"Against what members of the police department do you direct this accusation?" asked the reporter.

"I direct it against the entire force, from the Superintendent down to the patrolman."

"Do you exclude the Commissioners?"

"Yes; the grand jury was unable to find any evidence inculpating the Police Commissioners."

Mr. Taber was asked why, in view of his damaging information, the grand jury did not find indictments in place of the indefinite presentments against the police department.

"We had," said Mr. Taber, "Chief Inspector Byrnes and Inspector Williams before us. Both of these officials were more than a match for us. I never saw more clever men than Inspectors Byrnes and Williams. They know how to cover themselves, and to use a vulgarism, they 'floored' us."

OFFICERS OF THE RUBBER TRUST.

Elected at the First Meeting Yesterday—Authority to Purchase Plants.

NEW YORK, April 4.—[Special.]—The incorporators and promoters of the United States Rubber company held their first meeting today and elected the following directors: Controller William L. Trenholm, President of the American Surety company; John P. Townsend, President of the Knickerbocker Trust company; John I. Waterbury, Vice-President of the Manhattan Trust company; Robert M. Galloway, President of the Merchants' National Bank; Henry S. Gas, President of the Eleventh Ward National Bank; Charles E. Thayer of Boston; Thomas F. Patterson of Sawyer, Manning & Co., Boston; Maj. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank; and William Barbour of Barbour Bros. & Co. The officers elected were: President, William L. Trenholm; Treasurer, John P. Townsend; Secretary, John I. Waterbury. A resolution was passed authorizing the officers of the company to purchase the plant of the New Jersey Rubber Shoe company at New Brunswick, N. J., as a basis already agreed upon. A payment of $1,000,000 on account was provided for. A committee was appointed to negotiate for the purchase of the Meyer Rubber company of New Brunswick, N. J.

BONDS NEGOTIATED FOR $11,000,000.

Issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company Under a Consolidated Mortgage.

NEW YORK, April 4.—[Special.]—It is announced that the Pennsylvania railroad company has made negotiations with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Spier & Co. of New York covering $11,000,000 4½ per cent gold bonds of 1960 of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railway company. The bonds are issued under a consolidated mortgage limited to $75,000,000 upon the Pennsylvania company's system west of Pittsburg, recently consolidated into the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railway company, and arrangements have been made to convert all but $21,000,000 of outstanding prior liens into the consolidated 4½ bonds, which will be guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Pennsylvania company. It is expected that the bankers will make the new bonds the subject of international issue.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Officers of the Panama Railroad Company Elected—Only Two Changes.

NEW YORK, April 4.—[Special.]—A meeting of the stockholders of the Panama railroad company was held today. Gen. William J. Franklin, Commissioner of the World's Fair to Paris, and J. H. Parker, President of the Cotton Exchange, were elected to fill the vacancies caused by the death of L. De Bebian and D. A. De Lin. The other officers remain the same and all Directors, John Newton, Charles Coudert, Julius W. Adams, Robert A. Chesebrough, A. Drake, E. L. Oppenheim, S. R. Probasco, J. E. Simmons, D. Lowbersmith, Samuel Fuller, and Xavier Bayard. The general officers are John Newton, President; Charles Coudert, Vice-President; and Ernest L. Oppenheim, Secretary and Treasurer.

The company's annual report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1891, shows: Gross earnings, $1,967,002; 1890, $1,949,417; decrease, $12,835. Expenditures, $1,613,201; 1890, $1,600,943; increase, $12,257. Net earnings, $323,801; 1890, $348,874; decrease, $74,927. The general balance sheet shows a surplus of $1,580,695, against a surplus of $1,362,052 in 1890, an increase of $217,741.

Dr. King Charged with the Ridicule.

The committee of seven, appointed by the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to investigate the authorship of anonymous letters ridiculing and defaming Methodist ministers, submitted its report today. The report pointed to the guilt of Dr. James M. King, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman in this city. Dr. King in his reply refuted every charge. His answer placed one or two other members of the conference and one prominent layman in rather awkward positions. How complete was Dr. King's overthrow of his prosecutors is shown by the fact that he received a greater number of votes than any other candidate for delegate to the General Conference, following is the list of delegates: Dr. King, A. J. Palmer, C. C. McAfee, John Miley, Alfred Coons, and W. H. Mickley.

Figures Asked on the Copper Output.

According to a story current in Wall street the copper combination has struck a snag. The trouble is said to lie in the negotiations of the American with the European owners of mines, the latter having been asked for a 10 per cent reduction from their output for 1891, and having in turn asked for figures from the American producers for their output this year. Some of the Americans have sent over estimates for a larger production than that of last year, it is said, and the negotiations are still going on.

J. Henry Work Sued for $200,000.

Col. E. C. James invested some money in the firm of Grant & Ward, being induced to take that action, as he says, by J. Henry Work, a lawyer. Col. James has brought a lawsuit against Mr. Work to recover $200,000. Charges of fraud and deceit are made against Mr. Work.

Gotham Brevities.

Three new cases of typhus fever have been discovered.

Mrs. Annette B. Wetmore received a decree of divorce today against Maj. William A. Wetmore. She gets the custody of the children and $3,000 a year alimony.

Today was the hottest on record for the season of the year. The thermometer reached 74°. The nearest approach to this was April 4, 1887, when the temperature was 71°.

KITCHEN ECONOMY.

Actual tests show the ROYAL BAKING POWDER to be 27% stronger than any other brand on the market. If another baking powder is forced upon you by the grocer, see that you are charged the correspondingly lower price. Bread, biscuit, cakes and muffins are only known in most delicate and perfect quality where ROYAL BAKING POWDER is used.

A NEW NATURALIZATION LAW.

Introduced into Congress by the Democrats—It Is Greatly Needed to Prevent Frauds and Abuses—It Will Make Citizenship Seem Worth Something.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): In the second session of the Fifty-first Congress the House Committee on the Judiciary made an investigation into certain alleged illegal practices of the United States courts, and particularly into the manner in which aliens were naturalized in the Federal courts at Boston, with the sanction of Judge Thomas L. Nelson of the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts.

An investigation was conducted through a subcommittee, of which the Hon. William C. Oates (Dem.) of Alabama was a member. Mr. Oates is a (Dem.) Representative in the present Congress and has recently introduced a very important bill to amend the naturalization laws. This bill, with some slight amendments, was reported favorably by the (Democratic) Judiciary committee on the 14th inst. and is now on the House calendar.

The bill does not affect any alien who has already filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or any other person who has acquired rights under the existing laws to that end. Its operation is wholly prospective. The requirement of a continuous residence in the United States for five years preceding the admission of an alien to citizenship is retained; but the bill prohibits the naturalizing of any one who has ever been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime, or of a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude. Anarchists and polygamists are also excluded from admission to citizenship, and so are all persons who have immigrated to the United States in violation of any of our laws, as well as all aliens who cannot read the Constitution of the United States.

Provision is also made for the naturalization of any Indian born in this country who has adopted the manners and customs of civilized life.

Mr. Oates' bill goes on to prescribe the form of petition which shall be used by an alien who applies for naturalization, and directs that notice in writing of the presentation of such petition shall be given to the District-Attorney, Solicitor, or Public Prosecutor whose duty it is to represent the United States or any particular State in the court where the application is made. It is declared to be the duty of such District-Attorney or Public Prosecutor "to defend the government against such petition and to see that the allegations thereof are fully proven." No applicant is to be admitted to citizenship upon his own uncorroborated evidence, and willful false swearing in any material matter, on the hearing of the application, is made punishable as perjury.

An important change is made by the bill in respect to the courts which shall possess the power to naturalize aliens. The Federal tribunals are to retain the jurisdiction in this respect which they now possess, but in the State courts aliens are to be admitted to citizenship only by the tribunals "of the highest original common law jurisdiction, whether called Supreme, Circuit, District, Superior, or Courts of Common Pleas, the same being courts of record and having a seal and clerk." The effect of this change in New York would be to deprive the County Courts of the jurisdiction which they now exercise

WOMEN OUT IN FORCE.

BLOOMINGTON SURPRISED BY THE NUMBER OF VOTERS.

They Stand in Line to the Number of 10, to Compare with the Men and Vote the Anti-Administration Ticket—Republicans Make Large Gains at the City Elections Throughout Michigan—Result of County Conventions in Illinois—Anti-License Wins in Illinois Cities.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—Never before in the history of Bloomington did there occur an election which possessed the novelty, great enthusiasm, and perfect good-nature which characterized that for two members of the City Board of Education today. Three thousand eight hundred votes were cast, of which number about 1,200 were cast by the women, who for the first time in this city exercised the right of suffrage. The total vote cast was nearly double that ever cast before at a School Board election. The women held a convention last Friday and determined to vote, but no one imagined that they would turn out en masse, as they did.

The day opened with a terrific downpour of rain and a threatening storm, but the elements had no terrors for the heroic women. A few moments after 8, the hour of opening

WOMEN VOTING IN BLOOMINGTON.

the polls, Miss Mary Ward, the accomplished Principal of the Sixth Ward School, cast the first ballot deposited by a woman in the City of Bloomington. As soon as there was a break in the deluge the women poured in in squads and companies, on foot, in carriages, and by street-cars in a perfect avalanche. From 1 p. m. until 5 p. m. the stream was incessant. There was but one ballot-box in the basement of the court-house and the voting was therefore slow.

For hours the line of voters extended back from the ballot-box to the sidewalk and halfway around the courthouse square. At times there were ten women to one man in the line. Young and old, white and colored women were in it. Several women on the shady side of 80 years voted and thanked God for the boon extended in their twilight years. Not an insulting or offensive word was heard the whole day and the women were most courteously treated by all.

The contest was really between those who favor the continuance of the rule of women in the city schools and those who favor the election of a man instead of a woman, Miss S. E. Raymond, as superintendent of the school system, and the election of male principals for some of the ward schools. Strange to say the majority of the women who voted voted for the anti-administration candidates Quackenbush and Beath, who were elected over Thomas and Green.

The following are the returns of the election—two to elect: Quackenbush, 2,776; Beath, 2,768; Green, 995; Thomas, 970.

WILLIAMSON'S HOT CONVENTION.

A Divided Delegation to the State Meeting Chosen—The Instructions.

MARION, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—The Williamson County Republican convention was held at this place today and was one of the most exciting and warmly contested conventions ever held in the county. Delegates for the State, Congressional, and Senatorial conventions were selected. The delegates to the State convention are: A. P. Baker, A. F. White, R. F. Peebles, W. C. S. Rhea, William Hendrickson, L. D. Hartwell, J. C. Mitchell, and G. W. Duncan. They go uninstructed as to Governor, but are instructed for J. M. Fowler of this County for Lieutenant-Governor. The delegates are divided in their choice for Governor, part being for Fifer and part anti-Fifer. They are all known to be Pavey men. A resolution asking for the repeal of the compulsory school law passed. A spirited contest for the office of Circuit Clerk was had, H. C. Jones of Thiken Precinct being nominated on the 215th ballot. J. W. Peebles of Marion was nominated for State's-Attorney, W. J. Turner of Rock Creek for County Commissoner, J. B. Taylor of Marion for County Surveyor, and J. C. Campbell of Crab Orchard for County Coroner. The delegates to the Senatorial convention are instructed for John H. Duncan of this county for Representative. Delegates to the Congressional convention are instructed for George W. Smith of Jackson County for Congressman and Jesse Bishop of this county for member of the State Board of Equalization.

WARD PREVENTED INSTRUCTIONS.

Greene County Democrats Elect Delegates to All Conventions.

CARROLLTON, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—The Greene County Democratic convention met here today to canvass the returns of Saturday's primaries and select delegates to the State, Congressional, and Senatorial conventions. It developed that J. R. Ward, the lawyer candidate for Congress, had about 500 majority over George W. Witt, the farmer candidate, and ten out of thirteen delegates. He absolutely controlled the convention and in the interest of his own candidacy prevented instructions being given for Palmer for President.

All resolutions were shut out by a motion to adjourn while the committee was preparing its report. Following are the delegates to the State convention: J. A. Admire, W. Meynstein, Oscar Mitchell, W. J. Roberts, J. R. Wood, Thomas D. Doyle, H. V. Greene, Wesley Flatt. The primary returns show that Norman L. Jones, the boy candidate for the Legislature, has the indorsement over F. M. Fishback, who was one of the 101, by a large majority.

REPUBLICAN GAINS IN THE TOWNS.

Results of the Elections Throughout the State—Votes on License.

MARENGO, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—At the town election today a small vote was polled and the following ticket elected without opposition: President of the board, S. K. Bartholomew (Rep.); Trustees—F. W. Patrick (Rep.), F. G. Vail (Rep.), P. B. Smith (Rep.), A. Corson (Dem.).

The Nominations in Kewanee.

KEWANEE, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—A fierce fight will take place at the village election April 19 on the license issue. The temperance people met in caucus Saturday night and placed the following ticket in the field: President of Board, H. C. Merritt; Trustees, Samuel Russell, Peter Waller, and S. P. Dickery; Village Clerk, Dr. H. M. Wolf. The Republicans held their caucus tonight and made nominations as follows: President, W. H. Lyman; Trustees, Abe Spickler, Dr. J. H. Mannon, and Mike Fischer; Clerk, Harry Trask. The Democrats held their caucus this evening and nominated as follows: President, J. K. Blish; Trustees, Joe McKeon, A. F. Bigelow, and Mike Fischer; Clerk, William Zanz. W. H. Lyman and Abe Spickler, on the Republican ticket, are temperance men. If two or three men on the temperance ticket are elected the majority of the board will be temperance.

Madison Democrats for Cleveland.

ALTON, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—The Democratic convention for Madison County was held here today, the principal business being to select delegates to the State and Congressional conventions. Nic. Perrin and W. S. Forman, the two aspirants for the Congressional nomination, were on the ground. The convention was a Forman one from the word go. A. W. Hope of this city, a strong Forman man, who was his opponent for the nomination two years ago, was chosen Chairman. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the administrtion of Grover Cleveland and the record of Mr. Forman in Congress, also the course of J. W. Coppinger, advocating his nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, and demanding the repeal of the Compulsory School law. A resolution indorsing Altgeld for Governor was tabled. The delegates to the Congressional convention were instructed to vote as a unit for W. S. Forman.

Douglas County Is for Clark.

TUSCOLA, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—The Republican convention of Douglas County met here today to select delegates to the State, Congressional, and Senatorial conventions, all the townships being represented. The convention by a unanimous vote instructed for Horace Clark for Governor. It further instructed for Pavey for Auditor, Pearson for Secretary of State, Bassett for Treasurer, Yates for Congressman-at-Large, Cannon for Congress, Isaac Cosler for member of the State Board of Equalization, and George Calloway for member of the Legislature in the Thirty-second District. Yates was in attendance at the meeting. The delegates to the State convention are S. M. Long, Eugene Rice, J. C. Cutler, J. W. King, Andrew Ray, Charles McDonald, and Joseph Emery.

Victory for Anti-License Men.

SALEM, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—At the municipal election here today there were four Aldermen and a City Marshal to be elected. The issue was license and anti-license and the result was an overwhelming victory for anti-license. The following anti-license Aldermen were elected: R. T. McQuinn, First Ward, majority, 5; T. S. Marshall, Second Ward, 27; R. C. Hays, Third Ward, 24; G. W. Parson, Fourth Ward, 20; Robert W. Snodgrass, City Marshal, 62. The anti-license people are jubilant.

Small Majorities at Fulton.

FULTON, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—The city election here today passed off quietly, and the Australian system, tried for the first time, gave universal satisfaction. George A. Ward defeated A. W. Bastian by 55 majority for Mayor. James W. Smith defeated George B. Robinson by 34 majority for Alderman of the Second Ward. A. B. Cole defeated Simon Walters by 22 majority for Alderman of the Third Ward. John Schwab had no opposition in the First Ward for Alderman.

A License Mayor at Mount Carroll.

MOUNT CARROLL, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—At our city election held today the license party elected Mayor Melendy and four Aldermen by a plurality of four votes. The election was held under the new election law, and it proved highly satisfactory.

Temperance Ticket Won at Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—The Australian ballot was tried in the town election here today, and is pronounced by all a perfect success. Not a vote was thrown out. The main issue was for or against license and was as bitterly contested as the law would admit. The result shows the entire temperance ticket elected, with a special tax.

License Wins at Geneseo.

GENESEO, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—Henry L. Kiner was elected Mayor here today on the License ticket. The License party also made a clean sweep on Aldermen. The issue was prohibition or license.

RESULTS IN MICHIGAN CITIES.

The New Law Works Well—Republican Gains in Many Places.

PONTIAC, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—The election in this city today under the new law was a quiet canvass with a general approval of the law in its workings. The result shows a large increase in the number of straight ballots. This city is strongly Democratic and as usual the city and ward Democratic tickets were elected. The Patriotic Sons of America have an organization here with a membership of 200. This resulted in a contest on City Clerk, the Democratic candidate being a Catholic, who was elected by a largely reduced plurality. T. A. Smith, Democrat, is elected Mayor by 116, a loss of 111 as compared with one year ago. Christopher C. Healy, Democrat, was elected Clerk by a plurality of 114. Houston, Prohibition, for Mayor, received 109. The Democrats elect the five Supervisors, also the five Aldermen, a loss on the latter of one to the Republicans. Few baliots were thrown out on account of irregularities.

Result of the Albion Election.

ALBION, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—The city election here today resulted as follows: Mayor, H. D. Thomason (Dem.) was elected over R. A. Martin (Rep.) by a plurality of 492; Clerk, C. H. Knickerbocker (Rep.) was elected over P. M. Dearing (Dem.) by a plurality of 4; Treasurer, George W. Schneider (Dem.) was elected over G. W. Perkins (Rep.) by a plurality of 50; Justice of the Peace, James L. Waller (Rep.) was elected over M. D. Allen (Dem.) by a plurality of 16. The Council will be divided half and half, the Republicans electing two Aldermen and the Democrats two. The Republicans elected two constables and the Democrats two. The Republicans elected two Supervisors and the Democrats two.

But One Democrat Wins at Hillsdale.

HILLSDALE, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—A fair vote was polled today, the Republicans electing every candidate on the ticket except A. L. Derman in the Fourth Ward. Following are the names of those elected and their pluralities: L. A. Goodrich, Mayor, 220; Charles F. Stewart, Treasurer, 186; H. W. Gier, Justice, 196; L. S. Ranney, Supervisor First and Second Ward, 106; A. L. Guernsey, Supervisor Third and Fourth Wards, 106; E. M. Washburn, Alderman First Ward, 49; Seth Smith, Second Ward, 49; J. C. Whitney, Third Ward, 83; F. W. Thompson, Dem., Fourth Ward, 27; constables all Republican by 150 to 200 plurality. In the county the Supervisors remain unchanged, with perhaps the possible exception of Wrighttown, which is close, leaving the board 13 Republicans and 7 Democrats.

St. Joseph's First City Election.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—St. Joseph held its first election under the city charter today. Three tickets were in the field, Republicans, Democrats, and Young's non-partisan. The indications are that the entire Republican ticket is elected by good majorities. Dr. Luther J. McLin, Republican, for Mayor, has a majority of 58 over Dr. A. A. Scott, Democrat. John M. Yare, Republican, for City Marshal, 115. Frank Napier, Republican, Clerk, 135. The Democrats have ruled the city for two years, and there is great consternation in their ranks. The indications are that the entire Republican ticket is elected in Benton Harbor by a fair majority. Dr. McLin is quite popular and will make a good Mayor.

Heavy Gains at Sault Ste. Marie.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—There was great interest here and big gains were made by Republicans all over the city. Last spring the city went solidly Democratic down to every constable, today the Republicans elected the head of their ticket, John A. Steinlein, for Comptroller by a majority of 11, they also secured one Alderman and two constables; the Democrats elected the Recorder, three Aldermen, and two constables, but by greatly reduced majorities. The city being Democratic has always made the county close, but it is regarded as safely Republican this year.

The Fight at Flint.

FLINT, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—At the city election held today there was an unusually large vote, the entire Republican ticket being elected by majorities ranging from 100 to 500. The fight was on Mayor and Marshal, ex-Senator George E. Taylor being elected to the former office and William A. Miller Marshal. The City Council will be five Republicans and four Democrats. The proposition to purchase the water-works plant was defeated by a very small majority. The few country towns show no special changes, though it is thought a Republican Board of Supervisors has been elected.

Republican Victory at Holland.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—The Republicans have carried the day, electing E. J. Harrington Mayor with 8 majority, George H. Sipp Clerk without opposition, B. Keppel Marshal, 75, G. Van Shelven Supervisor, 35, John Pessink Treasurer, 35, and two Aldermen. The Citizens' ticket elects but two Aldermen. The real excitement of this election has been about the city putting in its own electric light plant, or whether a local stock company should supply it. The majority for the issue of bonds is 320.

Results in Houghton County.

HANCOCK, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—The results of today's election in this and adjoining townships is as follows: The majorities are given in each case:

Quincy Township—Supervisor, S. R. Harris, 162; Clerk, Angus McDonald, 162; Treasurer, W. Allen McLeod, 162. The ticket was Republican.

Adams Township—Supervisor, Frank Stanton, 24; Clerk, W. A. D. Edwards, 24; Treasurer, W. J. Evans, 24. All are Republicans.

Franklin Township—Supervisor, Arno Jaenig, 82; Clerk, F. H. Rogers; Treasurer, W. R. Seager. This was the Republican ticket.

Republican Victory at Jackson.

JACKSON, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—The election here today was a great victory for the Republicans. T. C. Brooks, Republican candidate for Mayor, was elected by 500 majority. The Republicans elect seven Aldermen and four Supervisors, and the Democrats two Aldermen and four Supervisors. The Republicans also elected the Justice of the Peace and School Inspector. The Democrats have always had a working majority of about 400 in this city.

Republicans Win at Marshall.

MARSHALL, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—In the election here today the Republicans elected Dobbins, Mayor; Lewis, Treasurer; Fisher, Recorder. The Democrats elected Sanders, Justice, and Deuel, School Inspector. The Republicans elect three of the four Aldermen and two of the four Supervisors. The township goes entirely Republican. The ordinance for an electric light plant carried by a large majority.

Democrats Win at Hastings.

HASTINGS, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—This city today elected E. Y. Hogle (Dem.) Mayor by 139 majority; E. G. Holbrook (Rep.) Recorder, 6 majority; C. W. Warner (Dem.) Treasurer, 3 majority; R. B. Wightman (Dem.) Justice, 75 majority; W. H. Miller (Dem.) Marshal, 107 majority. The Democrats elected three of the four Aldermen and three of the four members of the Board of Education. The proposition for Barry County to raise $54,000 by tax to build a new courthouse and jail has been carried by a decisive majority.

The Winners at Grand Haven.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—The city election held here today was hotly contested on local issues, politics being a small factor. Capt. T. W. Kirby, Republican, was elected Mayor by 40 majority. The Republicans also elected Marshal, Treasurer, one Supervisor, and two Aldermen. The Democrats elected the Recorder, one Supervisor, and two Aldermen. Mayor Kirby owns a shipyard here and is well and favorably known in marine circles.

Republicans Win at Ionia.

IONIA, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—The result of the municipal election today was a surprise in this Democratic stronghold. Frank D. M. Davis (Rep.) was elected Mayor by 43 majority, and the Republicans also elected City Clerk, Collector, member Board of Public Works, four constables, and two Aldermen. The Democrats elect Treasurer, Justice, two Supervisors, and two Aldermen. The Board of Aldermen will thus stand as at present—six Democrats and two Republicans.

Were Non-Partisan Elections.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—The elections in this city and Norway are non-partisan and have little political significance. In Norway R. C. Flannigan, Democrat, is elected Mayor without opposition. The Council stands five Republicans and three Democrats. In Iron Mountain F. J. Trudell, Republican, is reelected by over 400 majority over Schulides, Democrat. The Council will stand eleven Republicans and three Democrats.

Democrats Elect the Whole Ticket.

ALPENA, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—In the city election today the Democrats elect the entire city ticket as usual, but only by one-half the customary majority of 250. The following city officers are elected: Mayor, Andrew Harshaw (Dem.); Treasurer, James Kerr (Dem.); Justice, Henry Clothier (Dem.). The Republicans elect ward officers in two out of six wards. Only one township has been heard from, in which a Republican Supervisor is elected.

Result in Hancock Township.

HANCOCK, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—Five hundred and fourteen votes were cast at the Hancock Township election. The usual Democratic majority of 225 was reduced to 85. A. J. Scott (Dem.) was elected Supervisor by 84 majority, and Charles Linder (Rep.) Treasurer by 38 majority. The Board of Supervisors will stand nine Republicans and two Democrats.

Heavy Republican Gains at Saginaw.

SAGINAW, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—The municipal election today resulted in an overwhelming defeat for the Democratic party, their majority of 2,035 one year ago being wiped out and a majority of 1,500 for the head of the Republican ticket recorded. The Republicans elected the entire city ticket with the Hon. William S. Linton for Mayor and twelve out of fifteen Aldermen.

Quiet Election at Charlotte.

CHARLOTTE, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—The city election has passed off quietly on account of using the Australian system of voting, which gives excellent satisfaction. The Republicans elected George Forman, Mayor; Howard Searles, Recorder, and three Aldermen. Democrats elected A. B. Collins, Treasurer; Seth Ketcham, Supervisor; D. F. Webber, Justice of the Peace, and one Alderman.

Large Majority at Ishpeming.

ISHPEMING, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—The Ishpeming Republican city ticket was elected from the Mayor down to Constable of the Seventh Ward. The result is E. E. Osborn, Mayor; James H. Lowry, Treasurer; Andrew Sandberg, Recorder; J. C. Furston, Justice; Thomas M. Trenberth, School Inspector. The Republican majority was about 750.

Each Party Has Representation at Coldwater.

COLDWATER, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—In the city election today a large vote was cast, resulting in the election of a Republican Mayor, Street Commissioner, two Justices, three Supervisors, the Democrats electing Clerk, Treasurer, Marshal, and one Supervisor. B. H. Calkins was elected Mayor by 181 majority. The new method of voting gave excellent satisfaction.

Republican Gains at Lansing.

LANSING, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—The Republicans elect Mayor and City Treasurer by gains of 366 and 471 respectively over last year's vote. They also elect five out of six Aldermen, a gain of four. The Council is a tie, the Mayor having the casting vote. The Democrats elect the Clerk and one Alderman by pluralities reduced by 304 and 108 votes respectively from last year.

Light Vote at Ann Arbor.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—A light vote was cast at the city election today. William G. Doty, Democrat, was reelected Mayor by 114 majority. Prof. M. E. Cooley, Democrat, was on both tickets. The Republicans elected two and the Democrats four Aldermen. The Republicans elected three out of six Supervisors. The Prohibitionists received less than 100 votes in the city.

Republicans Win at Ypsilanti.

YPSILANTI, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—The Republicans elected Henry P. Glover Mayor by 78 plurality; three Aldermen, one Supervisor, and one constable. The Democrats elected one Supervisor, one constable, and two Aldermen. In Ypsilanti Township the Republicans elected their entire ticket; J. L. Hunter, Supervisor, by a Republican gain of 56.

Result of the Cheboygan Voting.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—The Republicans today elected D. P. McMullen Mayor by 147 majority and J. J. Post Treasurer by 190. They also elected four Supervisors and three Aldermen. The Democrats elected H. C. Lower without opposition for Justice, also one Supervisor and two Aldermen.

Republican Victory at Ludington.

LUDINGTON, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—The first election in the city under the new law took place today and resulted in a decided victory for the Republicans, who elected L. K. Baker, Mayor; A. D. Woodward, Alderman in the First Ward; Robert Fairbanks in the Second; P. Dunwell, Supervisor in the Second; Wm. Roth, Alderman in the Third; John McKenzie, Supervisor of the Fourth. The Democrats elect Emery Weimer Treasurer; Nels Lunby, Marshall; Robert Arnott, Justice; Fred Loppensthine, Alderman to fill vacancy in Third; Hans Jensen, Aldermen in Fourth. The Supervisorship of the First Ward is a tie between Alvin Aldrich and W. J. Cushman. The next Council will stand six Republicans and two Democrats, with a Republican Mayor. The 3 mill tax and $80,000 bond question was carried by 500 majority.

Republicans Sweep Bay City.

BAY CITY, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—In West Bay City the Republican and an Anti-Catholic association united on city and ward tickets and have elected the entire city ticket, and five out of six Aldermen, making the council a tie with a Republican Mayor. This is a gain of Mayor, Recorder, Comptroller, Justice of the Peace, and four Aldermen for the Republicans.

La Peer Elects Republican Officers.

LA PEER, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—The election here today was decidedly a Republican victory. Mayor Watkins (Rep.) was elected by over 40 majority, and it is a clean sweep, with majorities ranging from 40 down, excepting Treasurer and Collector, which are Democratic by about 20. The Democrats elected two Aldermen in Democratic wards.

Divided Honors at Greenville.

GREENVILLE, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—Greenville elected: Mayor, Leroy Moore; Clerk, David L. Hyde; Collector, David Longnecker; Treasurer, F. M. Wright; Aldermen, Cass T. Wright, Frank S. Gibson, Chester Hale; Supervisors, John Avery, William W. Slawson, W. G. Nelson. Council Republican, with Democratic Mayor.

A Republican Wins at Muskegon.

MUSKEGON, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—At the charter election today the Republicans elected James Glow Mayor, William F. Wiselogel Treasurer, and Peter W. Losby Justice of the Peace by small majorities. The Democrats elected M. R. Stevens City Recorder and a majority of the Aldermen.

Kalamazoo Swept by Republicans.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—The Republicans swept this city by majorities of from 205 to 348, electing W. E. Hill Mayor by the latter majority, W. W. Peck Recorder, and D. O. French Justice. A. A. Daniels, Democrat, is elected Treasurer by 102 majority. The Republicans carry 4 out of 5 Supervisors and 3 out of 5 Aldermen.

Democrats Secured One Place.

PETOSKEY, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—After the hottest township election in years the Democrats succeeded in electing P. B. Wachtel Supervisor by a majority of 68. The Republicans elected the rest of their ticket by majorities ranging from 12 to 76.

Grand Rapids Becomes Republican.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—The People's party's strength wrecked the usual heavy Democratic majority in this city. William J. Stuart, Republican, was elected Mayor, and the entire Republican city ticket won by a plurality of 400. The Council will be heavily Republican.

Democratic Officials at Dowagiac.

DOWAGIAC, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—The City of Dowagiac today elected a Democratic Mayor, William Vrooman; a Democratic Supervisor, W. D. Jones; Democratic Recorder, A. T. Rudolph, and one Democratic Alderman. The balance of the ticket is Republican.

Republicans Win at Battle Creek.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—The entire Republican ticket was elected here today, the plurality on Recorder being 730, on Mayor 256. This is a large Republican gain over last year. The Republicans also elect every Alderman but one.

Result of Port Huron Balloting.

PORT HURON, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—The election here today passed off quietly. The Republicans elected six out of ten Aldermen and the Supervisors. S. W. Vance, Republican candidate for Circuit Judge, is elected by 250 majority.

Elected the Entire Republican Ticket.

DECATUR, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—The entire Republican ticket was successful at the spring election today by majorities ranging from 9 to 64. William K. Van Hise was elected Supervisor, Perry M. Young Clerk, and Alva H. Huyck Treasurer.

Captured the Entire Big Rapids Ticket.

BIG RAPIDS, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—The Republicans today elected the whole city ticket. Mayor Hobart has a majority of 146. Two of the five Supervisors are Republican and three out of six Aldermen are Republican.

The Result at Owosso.

OWOSSO, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—At the election here today the Democrats elected the Mayor by 75 plurality, the Clerk by 50, Treasurer, and two Supervisors. The Republicans elected the Supervisor-at-Large, Directors of the Poor, School Inspector, and all four of the Aldermen.

Democrats Gain and Lose.

BAY CITY, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—The Democrats elect Recorder, Justice of the Peace, and all but two Aldermen in this city, a gain of the city officers for them and a loss of three Aldermen. The City Council will be a tie, with the Mayor a Democrat.

Republican Gains at Adrian.

ADRIAN, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—Today's city election proves another Republican Waterloo. The Democrats elected every man on the city ticket but the Treasurer and Justice. The ward offices are evenly divided. The county returns indicate Republican gains.

A Drawn Battle at Cadillac.

CADILLAC, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—The election passed off quietly here today. The result is a drawn battle. The Republicans elect Mayor, Collector, Justice; the Democrats Clerk, Marshal, Treasurer, and Alderman-at-Large. The Council is Democratic.

Democratic Ticket Wins at Mount Clemens.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—The whole Democratic ticket was elected in this city today by majorities ranging from 71 to 275. William C. Tennant was elected Mayor.

The Result at Marquette.

MARQUETTE, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—Sidney Adams was elected Mayor today by 227 majority over John F. Mack. Party lines are never drawn in municipal affairs, and there was no contest on the other offices.

Democrats Carry St. Clair Easily.

ST. CLAIR, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—The Democrats elected everything except one Supervisor today. The majority on Mayor is 108 and on the Circuit Judge 102. The electric light ordinance carried.

Democratic Ticket Wins at Niles.

NILES, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—Dr. W. T. Dougan for Mayor and the entire Democratic ticket were elected today by the usual majority. The Australian system of voting gives entire satisfaction.

Party Lines Not Drawn at Negaunee.

NEGAUNEE, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—E. C. Anthony was today elected Mayor, Joseph H. Primeau Recorder, and Thomas Pillow Treasurer. Party lines were not drawn.

The Republicans Carry Houghton.

HOUGHTON, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—Republicans carried Houghton by 88 plurality, a gain of 73 over last year. Carlos D. Sheldon was elected Supervisor.

Tax-Reformers Carry Escanaba.

ESCANABA, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—The Tax-reformers' ticket had a majority over the Democratic city ticket of nearly 5[illegible] at the election today.

The Result in Portage Township.

HOUGHTON, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—The Portage Township election today resulted as follows, with majorities: Supervis[illegible], C. D. Sheldon, 808; Clerk, Casper Brand, 1[illegible].

REPUBLICANS MAKE GA[illegible]NS.

They Win at Des Moines Easily [illegible]d Make Sweeps.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 4.—[Speci[illegible].]—The city election passed off quietly toda[illegible] and a small vote, not over 7,500, was poll[illegible]. C. C. Lane was elected Mayor together wi[illegible] the entire Republican ticket by majoritie[illegible] ranging from 500 to 1,000. The Republicans [illegible]re sure of seven of the nine Aldermen and [illegible] the other two wards are in doubt.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 4.—[Special.]—In the election today the Democrats ha[illegible] elected Mayor, Auditor, and four out of [illegible] Aldermen. The Citizens' ticket elected [illegible] Assessor and one Alderman. An average [illegible]ote was polled. Saunders, Democratic can[illegible]date for Mayor, will have 1,200 to 1,500 majo[illegible]y.

Republicans Make a Clean Sw[illegible]ep.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 4.—[Spec[illegible].]—The municipal election held here today [illegible]assed off rather quietly. About three-fourt[illegible] of the full vote was polled. Several fights [illegible]occurred at the polls, but none of a serious n[illegible]ure. Returns received indicate that the R[illegible]ocrats were completely snowed under, th[illegible] Republicans making a clean sweep, incl[illegible]ding A. C. Hawkins for Mayor, who [illegible]ds the ticket, receiving in the neighbor[illegible]ood of 1,000 majority; Moses Stinchfield f[illegible] Board of Public Works, George Go[illegible]ge for Water Works Trustee; they also elect[illegible]d eight Councilmen, making the body of [illegible]e City Council for the ensuing year eight [illegible]publicans to three Democrats. The Water[illegible]s is attributed to the fact of many D[illegible]ocrats not going to the polls to vote an[illegible] many others voting a mixed ticket.

Republican Gains in Keokuk.

KEOKUK, Ia., April 4.—[Special.]—[illegible]he election here today resulted in a Democ[illegible]tic victory. Their candidate for Assessor w[illegible]s elected by 391 majority, and they elected [illegible]three of the six Aldermen chosen. The new Council will be a tie, with a Democratic Mayo[illegible] to cast the deciding vote. Republicans gai[illegible]ed one Alderman.

BANKER COOK MUST GO TO WISCONSIN.

Judges Gresham and Jenkins Discharge His Writ of Habeas Corpus.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 4.—[Special.]—Banker Cook of Chicago must stand trial in Wisconsin on a charge of wrecking the bank at Juneau, unless the decision of Judges Gresham and Jenkins, as delivered by Judge Jenkins in the United States Court today, is reversed by the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Payne, as attorney for Mr. Cook, at once gave notice that an appeal would be taken to the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Cook was given until tomorrow noon to furnish a new bail bond. In the meantime he is in the custody of the Sheriff. The decision is a great length and reviews fully every point raised by Cook's counsel. As to the right of the Governor of Illinois to surrender Cook to the Wisconsin authorities after his arrest in Chicago the decision says that it was the duty of the Executive of Illinois to surrender him as the certificate of the Executive of the demanding State must be taken as conclusive as to the charge of crime.

Mr. Cook claimed that he could not be a fugitive from justice when he had not been in the State for some time previous to the commission of the crime with which he is charged. On that point the decision outlines the banking laws of the State, which make it a crime to accept deposits knowing that a bank is insolvent. They were designed to prevent fraudulent banking, the decision avers, and keeping the bank open is sufficient. The actual receiver of the deposit may be the innocent instrument of a guilty officer. The actual presence of the guilty officer is unessential. He is present by his agent.

The guilty person is a fugitive from justice, the court held, if he is found in another State, even if there is consciousness of flight. The claim that he is not a fugitive, because he was not in the State, will not stand, because it can be shown that he set the machinery of crime in motion and departed before the consummation of the crime, and he must be regarded as a fugitive from justice. If the Bank of Juneau was insolvent after Jan. 2, 1890, and Cook had guilty knowledge of its condition, he must be regarded as a fugitive. He had not shown that he had not such knowledge. Between Jan. 6 and June 20 deposits to the amount of $25,000 had been received at the bank.

It is thought that Cook took the securities, and he has failed to show that the statement is not true. The court held that at the time of his last visit to Juneau he knew of the bank's condition and he was therefore a fugitive from justice.

Prohibition Banner.

The Prohibitionists in Maryland for same extraordinary reason have adopted as their banner a picture of Washington surrounded by the Stars and Stripes.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE LANDS TO BE THROWN OPEN TO SETTLEMENT SHORTLY.

Located in the Western Part of the Territory of Oklahoma—The Tract Includes 3,000,000 Acres and Has 3,369 Indians Located Thereon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—[Special.]—Within a few days a proclamation will be issued by the President of the United States throwing open to settlement certain territory in the Western part of Oklahoma, formerly owned by the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians. These lands contain about 3,000,000 acres, including allotments of 160 acres each to 3,000 persons in both Indian tribes, the aggregate by which the Indians ceded them having been perfected about a year ago. It is an agricultural country, much better adapted to raising small rather than the larger cereals, and embraces territory lying between the Cimmarron and North Fork of the Red River, the southeastern portion adjoining the Wichita Indians' reservation in Oklahoma. The Canadian River runs along the northern part of the present reservation of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes. By the terms of the agreement there has been secured to each member of the

Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes 160 acres of land, to be allotted in severalty, one-half to be grazing land, the titles thereto to be held in trust for the allottees for the period of twenty-five years, when titles in fee simple are to be given to the allottees or their heirs, free from all incumbrances; also $1,500,000, as follows: $250,000 cash to be paid per capita, $250,000 to be paid out for said Indians under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and $1,000,000 to be retained in the Treasury of the United States, placed to their credit, to draw 5 per cent interest per annum, interest to be paid them per capita annually.

According to the latest enrollment reported to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs there are now on the reservation:

Cheyennes:		
Males	990	
Females	1,142	
		2,131
Arapahoes:		
Males	537	
Females	600	
		1,137
Total		3,269

Agent Ashley in his last report says: "I believe this country to be much better adapted to raising small rather than the larger cereals. More wheat was sown and harvested this than any previous year. And now that a market is brought near their door by the railroad, and less labor required in the production, the Indians farming all want to sow wheat. Notwithstanding the fields were grazed continually during the winter months the average yield was about twenty-three bushels to the acre."

KINGFISHER, O. T., April 4.—The excitement over the opening of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation is becoming more intense every hour. Trains of schooners are sailing in every direction. The Rock Island trains are daily loaded with anxious home-seekers, as that line runs along the border of the lands to be opened.

A line of schooner captains has been formed for several days at the door of the Kingfisher Land Office who declare their intention of the first to file their entry. The Fifth Cavalry has been scattered along the border with orders to arrest all trespassers. The ex-soldiers are here in force and determined to maintain their rights under the laws. There is danger of serious trouble, but the authorities of Oklahoma and the Land Office declare their intention of preserving order even if they have to call out the troops. The surveyors are now laying out the county seats of the six new counties.

EL RENO, Ok., April 4.—The rush of settlers for the Indian reservations continues unabated. Last night a colony of negroes, bound for one of the western counties, came down the Rock Island route on a special train, and today two sections of the regular passenger train were loaded with whites. Maj. Weigher, special agent of the land department, says that the President's proclamation opening the reservations is now ready and will soon appear; that the Secretary will at once send 12,000 maps for the information of settlers showing what lands are subject to entry; that the Wichita Reservation, not coming in now, will be used by settlers as a rendezvous for reaching two of the lower counties, but the soldiers have orders to clear the Cherokee Strip. El Reno and Kingfisher are crowded with homeseekers, boomers, sooners, and adventurers, but as yet all is quiet, although the suspense is becoming painful.

Daily papers are eagerly read to find some new information as to the opening day. A cowboy who knows the country stated today that the cream of the new lands is in County "H" and along the Washita Valley. He has no authority for the statement that the boomers have all been driven from the new country now await the opening along the southern border. All eight crews at the Rock Island depot are working day and night. All the tracks are full of cars of goods for the boomers. The noon train today brought 655 people bound for the country. It is estimated that there are 5,000 boomers at present camped in this town, and every day adds to their number.

She is trying to shrink the boy so that he can get into his unsponged suit of "bargain clothes" that his mother bought before the recent rains at a so-called "reduced price." The fact is the quality was not "reduced," and the regular profit was there all the time.

Chicagoans are rapidly finding out that trustworthy fabrics properly treated, honest tailoring, meritorious styles, and correct-fitting garments are more economical when bought of truthful dealers than any other kind of clothing, and yet in 9 stores out of every 10 all over this land deceptive merchandise prevails.

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CAMP.

STILL SEEKING LIGHT.

INVESTIGATION BY THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Questions Put to the Chief of Construction and Other Officers of the Exposition—Expenditures That Are to Be Made or That Have Been Made Explained—Meeting of the National Commission to Be Held—The New York "Tribune" on the Cost of the World's Fair.

Chairman Dockery's Congressional committee told yesterday of some large expenditures, actual and estimated, and incidentally learned that to complete the grounds and buildings and operate them during the Fair will cost $15,545,873. This is for construction expenditures alone. Congressman Henderson, not having the estimates clearly before him, had figured out that the entire amount was going to be but $10,000,000. There was a look of unusual interest in his eye as he plied queries regarding this. But in a few minutes Mr. Burnham came to his rescue and showed that $2,126,390 has been expended for construction purposes. There are outstanding contracts to the amount of $4,662,724, and to complete all the other construction plans there was an estimate of $7,726,759, making the total indicated.

Somebody has been writing Mr. Henderson that old soldiers have had no show in obtaining positions as watchmen or policemen on the Exposition grounds. The writer, or rather writers, Mr. Henderson said, complained that no one over 35 years of age would be accepted, and consequently old soldiers were barred. This brought out a denial from Mr. Burnham, and also the interesting fact that the legal department of the Exposition had advised him that no one could serve as a police officer in Chicago who had not been a resident of the State for two years next preceding any appointment.

"We have a few old soldiers stationed at the grounds as gatekeepers and in other capacities where, like service is required," he said; "but for the active duties of watchmen, who must also be firemen, we cannot employ any but able-bodied men."

Mr. Burnham further explained in answer to a question that the policing of the grounds had to be paid for by the Exposition management. The committee had an idea that this duty belonged to the City of Chicago.

The first public announcement by any one who was willing to charge extravagance in expenditures was brought to light in a letter sent to Congressman Breckinridge in which Mr. Zingsen intimated that it would be a good thing to investigate the Landscape Department. There has been expended $90,000 on that work, and Mr. Codman, who has charge of it, was asked to explain. This he did to the apparent satisfaction of the committee, and Mr. Zingsen, it developed, was an ex-employé of the Landscape Department, having had his connection therewith severed about ten days ago.

An item of $252,200 for statuary about the grounds elicited the information from Mr. Burnham that in all there would be about 400 pieces of sculpture work, and the committee asked no further questions on that point. It discovered next an estimate of $50,000 for the improvement of the Lake Front, and wanted to know what that meant. Mr. Burnham explained it was to beautify this vestibule to the World's Fair grounds and that the money would be devoted to the erection of two or three fountains and to landscape gardening.

Then there was an item of $900,000 for an intramural railway system in the park. Congressman Henderson thought that a pretty large sum, and when he learned that there were proposals by outside firms to build and operate such a system and pay a percentage of the gross receipts to the Exposition company, he thought there might result an outlay of several hundred thousand dollars more than an expenditure. Mr. Burnham said that might not be the case, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars for police protection was an item the committee wanted explained. Mr. Burnham declared the Exposition grounds and buildings could not be policed for a smaller amount, and Chairman Dockery wanted next to know what was meant by an item of $214,000 for "right of way and tracks." This was explained by a statement that in order to get proper transportation to the park an entrance had to be effected at the south end, and, as Mr. Burnham said, "we were outrageously squeezed by property-owners who saw the necessity of our making terms with them to secure the entrance."

The committee could not understand how $1,000,000 was going to be expended on the electric-lighting plant. This will be explained later.

Chairman Dockery tried to find out how much of a salvage there was going to be on an $18,000,000 worth of buildings, docks, etc. Mr. Baker had previously estimated that $3,000,000 would cover the salvage.

"Do you mean to say," queried Chairman Dockery with a broad smile, "that out of $8,000,000 worth of buildings you are only going to realize $1,000,000?"

Mr. Baker explained that his estimate was only guesswork and he would endeavor to frame a written reply giving the cost of each building and the sewerage plant and set opposite each item an estimate of the salvage. After disposing of several other large items Mr. Burnham's examination was concluded and an investigation began of the expenditures made and to be made by the chiefs of departments under Director-General Davis. Col. Davis, Chiefs Buchanan, Skiff, Samuels, Thorpe, Assistant Chief Kurtz, and others were present to answer questions. Chairman Dockery at this point authorized Chairman Breckinridge to conduct the examination, and Mr. Breckinridge began on Chief Buchanan of the Department of Agriculture. He is also the acting Chief of the Department of Forestry and Live Stock.

Mr. Buchanan has estimated that he will require a total of $145,573 to conduct his department to the close of the Fair. To find out what he has been doing Mr. Breckinridge asked the Chief to explain the scope of his department. This he did, and at the conclusion of his statement of what he had expended up to date Mr. Breckinridge inquired: "And you have done all this for $85,000?" Not less satisfactory was Chief Buchanan's explanation of all his estimates for future work. With the close of Mr. Buchanan's examination, which incidentally brought out the fact that there would be sixty-five acres of space devoted to the interests of agriculture, the session adjourned until this morning.

COST OF THE GREAT EXPOSITION.

The New York "Tribune" Discusses the Report Made by President Baker.

The New York *Tribune* in its issue of April 1 editorially discusses the cost of the World's Fair as follows:

Of course it was expected that the actual outlay for the World's Fair would exceed the original estimates. Enterprises of such magnitude are not to be anticipated with mathematical accuracy in every detail, but the latest estimate of $15,545,873, 500 furnished by President Baker to the Congress Investigating committee will excite some surprise. The disbursement of such a prodigious sum implies moreover a weight of responsibility concerning which the country is entitled to every guarantee, and the report of the committee of Inquiry will be awaited with no ordinary interest. If Mr. Baker's figures are correct the fair will be the most expensive as well as the most ever undertaken, and a thrift of financiering will be needed to avert serious embarrassment.

Official figures published some months ago placed the Fair's resources at $23,135,145, including $6,608,110 of stock subscriptions, $5,000,000 of bond bonds, and $10,000,000 of prospective gate receipts. The total cost of all the Exposition buildings was placed at $7,295,000, and all other improvements, including operating expenses, at $15,840,333. This would have left a margin of $305,000, against which the management might have incurred contingent obligations. But their request to Congress in February for a second appropriation, instead of a loan, showed that they had begun to exhaust available resources in other directions. It was reported then that subscriptions to the capital stock had paid in but 80 per cent of the original subscription. By April 1 the City of Chicago was expected to have also paid $5,000,000 of the $5,000,000 worth of bonds. Other gate receipts will be large. The great interest shown of the last thirty years have easily drawn from 4,000,000 to 10,000,000 visitors. At the rate that the admissions from May 10 to Nov. 1 numbered 9,910,996, but the total cash received from this source were only $3,815,724. The gate estimate may, therefore, well be accepted as reserve.

President Harrison in his message to Congress called attention to the fact that Chicago had fulfilled her financial promises, and while declining to recommend a grant of the specific sum solicited, advocated an extension of "just and reasonable further aid, to what has now assumed the character and proportions of a great national enterprise." The Federal Government has already contributed $1,500,000. Individual appropriations aggregating over $5,000,000 have been made by different States, and from foreign nations an official income of $5,000,000 is confidently expected. It is therefore doubly essential that some definite understanding of the limit of expenditure should speedily be reached.

PREPARATIONS MADE BY MEXICO.

J. J. Grafton Talks of the Plans—What Is Now Being Done.

J. J. Grafton returned from Mexico last Thursday and reports that considerable interest is felt there in World's Fair matters. Visiting the National Museum in the City of Mexico it was found that plaster casts were being made of the Sacrificial Stone, the God of War, the Goddess of Water, the Calendar Stone, and many other of the old Aztec relics for exhibition at Chicago next year. In speaking of the National Art Gallery, located at the same place, Mr. Grafton said:

"There is here one of the finest collections of oil paintings in the world, many of them being truthful vicinations of important events in the national history. Among those which will be exhibited at the World's Fair is one representing Hidalgo, the George Washington of Mexico, being joined by Bishop Morelos on the occasion of the uprising against Spanish authority. This painting is one of great strength and was exhibited at the Paris Exposition. At that time the artist was elected to the French School of Arts. Among other displays which will be made is a fine collection of onyx from Puebla. Orizaba will send a large display of tropical fruits and plants. From Zacatecas and Guanajua to will come a creditable mining exhibition.

"There will be a large delegation of visitors from the wealthy classes to Chicago next year. Excursions will be run here from different portions of Mexico during every month of the season during which the World's Fair continues.

"I saw President Diaz on my last visit, and he said among other things: 'The people of the United States and the people of Mexico should live as becomes two friendly neighbors. Their interests are common and I am always glad to welcome a vistor from the United States and to cultivate his acquaintance.'

"In almost every city of the country it is possible to see lithographic cuts of the World's Fair buildings. There is a great scarcity of Spanish literature, however, on the subject, and the management could do much toward awakening a more nationalin terest in the event by providing something of this kind for circulation."

MEETING OF THE COMMISSION TODAY.

Many of the Commissioners Already in the City and More Expected.

Tomorrow at 12 o'clock the National World's Fair Commission will assemble in the Council Chamber to hold its April session. Secretary Dickinson says he has heard from a large number of the Commissioners and the meeting promises to be a full one.

The following members are already in the city:

L. Brainard, Connecticut; Richard Mansfield White, New Mexico; Philip Allen Jr., Wisconsin; Thomas R. Jarvis, Indiana; George Russell, Nevada; L. S. Bullard, South Dakota; James D. Butt, West Virginia; J. W. Haines, Nevada; F. C. Gutierrez, New Mexico; O. C. French, Colorado; J. W. St. Clair, West Virginia; E. B. Martindale, Indiana; T. W. Palmer, Michigan; M. H. Lane, Michigan; Gorton W. Allen, New York; R. E. Godell, Colorado; R. L. Saunders, Mississippi.

Will Deny the Report.

Some time ago there crept into the columns of the London *Lancet*, a conservative medical journal, a startling story to the effect that within a few weeks 25,000 people had died of typhoid-fever in Chicago. The alleged impure water supply of the city was relied upon. So seriously did the Directory-General Davis regard the report that he asked Health-Commissioner Ware for a statement of the facts. In a letter, which Chief Handy will have transmitted to Europe through the Reuter European telegraph service, Commissioner Ware says the total number of deaths recorded for March, 1891, were 3,405. For the month of March, 1892, the number of deaths was 2,073, a difference in favor of the month of the alleged typhoid-fever mortality of 1,332. For the week ending Jan. 9, 1892, there were ninety deaths from typhoid-fever. For the week ending April 2 there were seventy-two deaths from the same cause.

Crossing Fight Practically Settled.

The railroad crossing fight to get at the World's Fair grounds has been practically settled. All the parties interested appeared before Judge Collins yesterday to set a day for hearing a motion to dissolve the injunction procured by the Illinois Central in the event that a settlement fell through. The motion was made in the suit affecting the crossing at Seventy-first street directly and the crossings at Ninety-fifth street and South Chicago avenue indirectly. Secretary Butterworth of the World's Columbian Exposition said the chances were nine to ten that the difficulty would be adjusted during the day. A conference had been held and the various railroads had practically agreed except on minor matters, such as the kind and manner of crossing. But this was a matter of great public interest and should be heard immediately if the settlement was not made. Judge Collins said he would take it up Saturday in case of trouble.

Can Raise the Money.

Mrs. Potter Palmer said yesterday there was no doubt about the ability of the Board of Lady Managers to raise the necessary funds to construct the proposed children's home or public comfort pavilion for mothers and children. Mrs. Palmer said the building would cost $20,000 and the expense of maintaining it during the Fair $10,000. Mrs. George L. Dunlap has been appointed Chairman of the committee to get the money. The $20,000 has been apportioned to all the States, giving to women of each one a chance to contribute towards the building fund. "The $10,000 for maintaining the building we shall raise right here in Chicago," said Mrs. Palmer. "There will be no difficulty about that. And if the States fall behind in the other amount we shall supply the deficit."

Exposition Notes.

The new Board of World's Fair Directors, which was elected last Saturday, will meet Friday afternoon for the purpose of organization and the election of officers for the ensuing year. As was the case last year, a Nominating Committee will probably be appointed to recommend a ticket.

R. S. McCormick, the London representative of the Exposition, writes that Secretary Sir Henry Wood of the British World's Fair Commission will probably be in Chicago May 13. Sir Henry, it appears, wants to make arrangements for an East Indian exhibit as a concession. The privilege of conducting an exhibit of this character has already been granted to a Chicago company.

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings yesterday appointed Directors Schwab and Clowry a special committee to confer with Electrical Engineer Sargent on the entire subject of incandescent lighting at the Fair. Bids for furnishing 87,000 lamps were opened Saturday. There was a difference of $12 in the proposals submitted.

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings yesterday changed the sites allotted to the States of Maryland, Delaware, and North Carolina, with the result of increasing their respective allotments. The change was brought about through the necessity of giving Maryland a larger space to enable it to reproduce the old Capitol Building.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer will leave for New York today en route to Europe for a seven weeks' sojourn. Mrs. Palmer will spend three weeks in London, three in Paris, and one in Vienna. She will call upon the Woman's World's Fair committees organized in those places, but beyond that will do little World's Fair work, as the visit is to be one of pleasure.

Brooklyn and Suburban Betting.

In the Munsell & Co. New York book on the Brooklyn Handicap Longstreet has been backed down to 6 to 1 and Tenny's price has risen to 30 to 1. Banquet, His Highness, Judge Morrow, Russell, Jr., Raceland, San Juan, Sir John, and Rey del Rey, Raceland, San Juan, Sir John, and Terrifier all stand at 20 to 1 against. Clarendon, Kingston, Lonanka, Longford, L'Intriguante, and Picknicker are 25 to 1; Bolero, Don Major Domo, Madstone, Portchester, and Strathmeath are each 30 to 1.

Wytham Walden, the trainer for J. A. & A. H. Morris, is said to have expressed an opinion that Longstreet's chances are the best for the Brooklyn and that Russell, if he did as well up to June as he promises, would be likely to win the Suburban. Russell is now 20 to 1; Tenny, 10 to 1; and His Highness and Post Scout 15 to 1.

The Albions May Come to America.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, April 4.—The directors of the West Bromwich Albion Football club, winner of the English Association cup, are discussing an invitation from the Football Association of America to make a tour of the United States after the English season is over and play the chief American teams. The invitation will probably be accepted, and while declining to recommend a grant of the specific sum solicited, advocated an extension of "just and reasonable further aid, to what has now assumed the character and proportions of a great national enterprise." The Federal Government has already contributed $1,500,000. Individual appropriations aggregating over $5,000,000 have been made by different States, and from foreign nations an official income of $5,000,000 is confidently expected. It

In Lent.

The butcher's mind is on Easter bent:
He has too much at steak for the season;
But the fisherman dearly loves the Lent
For a purely sell fish reason.
—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

ANSON'S NEW BASEMAN

FRED PFEFFER TRADED FOR YOUNG JIM CANAVAN.

"Cub" Stricker May Also Be Secured—Yesterday's Practice Games All Won by League Teams—Horses in Training at Memphis—A Day of Good Things at New Orleans—Rain at Little Rock—Racing at St. Louis, Gloucester, and Guttenberg—General Sporting News.

Second base on the Chicago team will be taken care of next season by Jimmy Canavan, while Fred Pfeffer will wear a Louisville uniform. It developed some time ago that Pipp would not fill the bill at second, and strenuous efforts were made to secure John Stricker, who was given to the St. Louis club at the Indianapolis meeting but has since been unable to come to terms with Von der Ahe. Stricker was anxious to come here, but Von der Ahe would not give him up. As the season drew near President Hart grew anxious and a few days since reopened negotiations for the transfer of Canavan to this city. The deal was closed yesterday and Dahlen goes back to third base, while Canavan will cover second. In a letter to President Hart received yesterday Anson says that he has sent Pipp home at his own request. He found out himself that he would not do. The Clevelands leave the springs tomorrow, but the Chicagos will probably remain all week. It is rumored that Martin Duke is also down for release. He has shown up poorly thus far, and the club cannot use five pitchers anyhow.

Washington, 13; U. of P., 3.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—[Special.]—The baseball season of '92 opened here today. The contending teams were the Senators and nine sprightly young men from the University of Pennsylvania. Hoy, Hardie Richardson, Milligan, McGuire, Larkin, Foreman, and all of the local favorites were given a cordial greeting by the 500 enthusiastic occupants of the bleaching boards and the few "selects" in the grand stand. Foreman and McGuire did the battery work for the Senators in the first half of the game and then they gave way to Gastright and Milligan. For five innings the Senators were unable to get on to the deceptive curves of Collegian Bayne, who held the veteran sluggers down to three scattered hits. They batted Stokes savagely, however. The score:

Washington	3 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 5—12
U. of P.	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0—3

Louisville, 22; Toledo, 4.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 4.—[Special.]—Toledo again fell an easy victim to the Louisvilles in today's game, being defeated by the score of 22 to 4. The batting of Chapman's men was terrific. Seery getting a two-bagger and driving the ball over the right-field fence for a home run. Score:

Louisville	0 8 3 0 3 4 3 1 *—22
Toledo	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3—4

Earned runs—Louisville, 9; Toledo 1. Home run—Seery. Three-base hits—Canavan, Grim. Two-base hits—Seery, Jennings, Kuehne, Campion. Stolen bases—Grim (2), Taylor (2), Canavan, Kuehne, Jennings, Brown, Newell. First base on balls—Louisville, 3; Toledo, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Jennings, Armour, Corbett. Passed balls—Dowse, 11; ehine, 2. Struck out—By Meekin, 11; by Dewald, 2. Left on bases—Louisville, 6; Toledo, 4. Time—1:50. Umpire—Fred Pfeffer.

Philadelphia, 21; Norristown, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 4.—[Special.]—The Norristown club came here today for a game with the Philadelphia team and received a thrashing by a score of 21 to 2. The game was a tiresome to the 479 spectators, but of course it was a lot of fun for Harry Wright's boys, who hit the ball all over the lot and stole bases as they liked. Bauswine, the old Athletic pitcher, was in the box for Norristown, and he was forced to retire after the innings for Gray. Thornton and Esper officiated for the Phillies. The score:

Norristown	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—2
Philadelphia	7 6 0 2 0 6 0 0 *—21

Cincinnati, 11; Columbus, 3.

COLUMBUS, O., April 4.—[Special.]—The Cincinnati league team defeated Columbus before a thousand people in a very pretty game. O'Day weakened on the end. The batting of Halligan, O'Neill, Smith, Walsh, O'Rourke, and Breckenridge were features. The fielding of O'Rourke was of the same order. Batteries—Chamberlain and Murphy, O'Day and Jantzen. Hits—Cincinnati, 12; Columbus, 9. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Columbus, 2. Score:

Columbus	0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0—3
Cincinnati	0 1 0 0 2 1 3 4 *—11

New York, 12; Jerseys, 7.

NEW YORK, April 4.—[Special.]—The baseball champions of the Amateur Athletic Union, the New Jersey Athletic club, learned what they did not know about the game today in their struggle with the Giants at the polo grounds. In the first place they could not bat Coughlan's easy pitching at all, making but three singles during the entire contest. Then their fielding was very "Jersey ish," as one man put it. The score:

New York	0 0 0 0 3 0 3 8 *—12
New Jersey	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2

Pittsburg, 19; Wilkinsburg, 3.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 4.—[Special.]—Today's game between the Pittsburg League club and the Wilkinsburgs of the Allegheny County league was so one sided that the end came at the end of the eighth inning. Ehret and Galvin pitched good ball for Pittsburg. Miller and Mack caught well. Gardner pitched a clever game for Wilkinsburg but was poorly supported. The score:

Pittsburg	0 4 1 3 6 5 0 0 *—19
Wilkinsburg	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0—3

Harvard, 16; Burkes, 0.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 4.—[Special.]—Harvard shut out the Burkes of Lowell today on Jarvis Field, the crimson nine playing a strong, snappy game. Howland pitched during the first five innings, striking out the first three men at the oat in ten pitched balls, and not a hit being made while he was in the box. Howe finished the game and was almost as effective as Howland. The crimson men hit hard and often, earning six runs. The score:

Harvard	0 2 3 6 2 0 0 4 *—16
Burkes	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Baltimore, 11; Boston Unions, 1.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 4.—[Special.]—The Baltimores had a walkover today, easily defeating Irvin's Boston Unions by the score of 11 to 1. The game dragged somewhat, the ragged fielding of the visitors preventing it from having much interest. The score:

Baltimore	0 0 4 0 0 0 4 3 0—11
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Pittsburg Changes in Players.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 4.—[Special.]—Connie Mack signed with the Pittsburg club today as catcher at a salary of $2,750. The Pittsburgs today waived claim on Denny and released Arthur Whitney and Briggs.

HORSES WORK FAST AT MEMPHIS.

There Are 300 Horses There in Training for Next Week's Meeting.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 4.—[Special.]—Montgomery Park presents an animated appearance daily now. Nearly 300 horses are in training and 150 more are expected this week. Notwithstanding the intermittent rains and the rather heavy condition of the track a great deal of exercising has been done the last week and some very good work performed. Little Billy of the J. M. Brown stables carried the week by making a mile in 1:46½. Miss Dixie of the Pepper stables made a half mile in 50 seconds, as did also The Queen and Fauvette of the same stables. George Dewrey's chestnut 3-year-old Slayer surprised horsemen by running a three-quarters of a mile in 1:18. Trainer Hilda Capt. Widener's gray filly, made a mile in 1:52½ and Ruddy Bros.' Good-Bye covered the same distance in 1:48.

Yesterday Louis Beall arrived from Chicago with four horses. They were Moose, 2, by Carton, dam by Harry of the West; Berwyn, 2, by imp. Rapture—Ada Reese; Cruickshanks, 3, by imp. Deceiver—Boretta; and Maggie B., 5, by Fantaloon—Mary.

FRED FOSTER'S GLENDIVE "KILLING."

Ormie, Too, Forgot to Sulk and Won a Good Race at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 4.—[Special.]—Surprises were the order this afternoon, only one favorite being successful. That was Glendive in the first, and it is said his owner, Fred Foster, made a killing on him in the outside pool-rooms. The coup was managed very shrewdly, as the first quotations sent away were 5 to 1. These were soon hammered down to 8 to 5. Glendive was a bottled up good thing, today's race being his first here. He ran twice without a win last season and is a full brother to Rimini.

Charles Doherty thought he had two cinches in Powers and Bob Jacobs. Overton rode the latter, but the race he could get was third, and it was the same with Powers, who was poorly ridden. Fakir, with Overton up, made his first appearance here in the Powers race, but as the prevailing opinion got him down as not up to a race, as good as 4 to 1 could be had about him. He won easily, and he will be a hard horse to beat after this, as he is a high-class animal.

Old Ormie was fit as well as on his good behavior in the handicap and he spread eagled his field. The track was hard and fast, the weather blustering and threatening, and the attendance rather light.

Of the seven starters in the opening dash Glendive (6, Williams) and Charley C. (Keith) carried the bulk of the money, the former being at 8 to 5 when going to the post and the other 2 to 1. Phelan Dorlan (Clayton) was 7 to 1. Dorlan and Glendive had the race to themselves most of the journey, and the latter, who got off last, won by a length, Dorlan four lengths before Charley C. Time, 1:02¾.

Bob Jacobs (Overton) was never better than 8 to 5 in the second race, six furlongs, and the pool quotations were 6 to 5. Rimini (Slaughter) and Red Prince (Clayton) were 4 to 1 each. Mean Enough (Madison) 8 to 1. Jacobs and Red Prince ran lapped in the lead until the far turn was reached, where the Prince forged to the front, and then drawing away he won a fast race by three lengths, Mean Enough beating Jacobs a neck. Time, 1:15.

With only five starters in the third race, six and one-half furlongs, Powers (Mores) was 4 to 5; Tudor (Williams), 2½ to 1; Fakir (Overton), 3½ to 1; Antoinette (Knight), 10 to 1. Fakir led from start to finish and won by two lengths, Antoinette just managing to nip Powers for the place. Time, 1:22¾.

The handicap at a mile had six starters, Duster (Clayton) carrying a lot of money at 2 to 1. Pat Conley (Williams) and Tom Jones (Slaughter) 3 to 1 each, Ormie (Burns) 6 to 1. Just after the flag fell Ormie rushed to the front and he was never headed, winning by two lengths, Conley half a length before Marie K., the others strung out. Time, 1:43.

Tuesday's New Orleans entries are:

First race, five furlongs—Friendly, 86 pounds; Colerain, 89; John Hopkins, 100; Capt. Pennyweight, 102; Weaverman, 106; Astonisher, 106; Roseola, 106; Siberia, 114.

Second race, five and one-half furlongs—Jennie Schwartz, 94 pounds; Knott-in-It, 99; Receiver, 102; Morse, 106; Climax II., 106; Frolic, 107; Mitchell L., 107; Little May, 109; Yankee Boy, 110; Sirgret, 118.

Third race, six furlongs—Antoinette, 84 pounds; Atlella, 94; Lady Linde, 95; Bob Jacobs, 97; Roseola, 102; Penurious, 103; Solomon, 106; Foxhall, 108; Red Prince, 106.

Fourth race, handicap, one mile and twenty yards—Rimini, 90 pounds; Sunny Brook, 95; Gendarme, 106; Gen. Marmaduke, 106; Annie Brown, 95; Whittier, 90.

ST. LOUIS FAVORITES IN FRONT.

Florence Shanks, Sea King, Unlucky, Out of Sight, and Bob Francis Won.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 4.—[Special.]—The morning heavy rain packed the sand solidly and the track was good. The public got the money, favorites and second choices winning all the races. The attendance large. The summaries:

First race, selling, four and a half furlongs—Florence Shanks (Nalling), 106 pounds, 2 to 1, won; Envy (J. McIntyre), 100, 5 to 1, second; Cannon Ball II. (Briton), 99, 8 to 1, third. Time, 59.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Sea King (J. Murphy), 107 pounds, 3 to 1, won; Lucy Howard (G. Webber), 108, 8 to 5, second; Elsie S. (J. McIntyre), 93, 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¾.

Third race, selling, four furlongs—Unlucky (Carr), 106 pounds, 3 to 5, won; Al Orth (Pascoe), 109, 10 to 1, second; Iowa (C. Webber), 104, 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:17¾.

Fourth race, handicap, five furlongs—Out of Sight (Butler), 102 pounds, 4 to 1, won; School Girl (J. McIntyre), 88, 6 to 1, second; Oakview (C. Webber), 108, 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:04¼.

Fifth race, handicap for beaten horses, four furlongs—Bob Francis (Butler), 113 pounds, 5 to 1, won; Don (J. West), 126, 3 to 1, second; Stanley (J. Murphy), 115, 4 to 1, third. Time, 53.

Tuesday's St. Louis entries are:

First race, five furlongs—Mamie S., 109 pounds; Westmore, 111; Warren Lewis, 114; Progress, 114; Billy Coleman, 114; Cannon Ball II., 114; Mollie Fatrick, 115; Sir Paul, 117; Linguist, 119.

Second race, six furlongs—Little Midget, 94 pounds; Riprap, 95; Rookery, 96; Wild Cherry, 97; Zoonian, 104; Sanford, 104; Little Dick, 107.

Third race, five furlongs—Flora May, 104 pounds; Miss Kitty, 110; Puente, 111; Castilian, 116; Guardian, 114; Phantom, 117; Dick Delaney, 117; Echelon, 117; Hoodoo, 119.

Fourth race, handicap, six furlongs—Amboy, 98 pounds; Jack Murray, 105; Spectator, 107; Jubilee, 106; Woodpecker, 106; Cyrus, 100; Frankie D., 105; Bronco Bill, 85.

Fifth race, owners' handicap, five furlongs—Entries to close tomorrow.

WELL-BACKED GLOUCESTER WINNERS

Lita, Little Madam, Raleigh, Guard, John Lockland, and Park Ridge Won.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 4.—Nothing out of the ordinary run of things occurred at Gloucester today, but the weather was fine and the betting lively. Raleigh in the third, Guard in the fourth, and Park Ridge in the sixth were the favorites among the winners, while Lita in the first, Little Madam colt in the second, and John Lockland in the fifth races were second-choice horses. The summary.

First race, six and one quarter furlongs—Lita (T. Bergen), 4 to 1, won; Ketchum (Yetter), 5 to 2, second; Cornelia (Harris), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:22¾.

Second race, three and one-half furlongs—Little Madam, colt (Morrissey), 3 to 1, won; Lillie J. (Tribe), 3 to 1, second; Athlene filly (Colder), 8 to 5, third. Time, 48¾.

Third race, one mile—Raleigh (McDermott), 4 to 5, won; Gardner (Burrell), 10 to 1, second; Illian (E. Tribe), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:48.

Fourth race, six furlongs—Guard (J. Bergen), 3 to 1, won; Dickens (Moore), 3½ to 1, second; A. O. H. (C. Jones), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:18.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs—John Lackland (Yetter), 5 to 1, won; Young Lottery (Houben), 5 to 1, second; Vance (J. Jones), 8 to 1, third. Time, 57½.

Sixth race, six and one-half furlongs—Park Ridge (Harris), 3 to 1, won; R. S. Fox (Yetter), 5 to 1, second; Aquasco (Meyers), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:26¾.

The Gloucester entries for Tuesday are:

First race, seven furlongs—Topmast, 116 pounds; Arizona, 113; Sorrento, 112; Torchlight, 112; Hemet, 112; Bonnie Scotland, 108; Charles Backhouse, 108; Sam D., 108; Ballston, 108; Slumber, 107; Sparling, 107; Lum, 105; Comforter, 103; Buckeye, 103.

Second race, five furlongs, maidens—Little Dan, 109 pounds; Big Six, 109; Osman Digna, 109; Flatbush, 109; A. B. Fox, 109; Calculus, 106; Maid of Richland, 104; Easherpool, 104; Black Cloud, 103; Valkyr, 101; Darius, 97; Edison, 94.

Third race, one and one-eighth miles—MacAuley, 113 pounds; The Forum, 100; Corbicelli, 105; Mildestone, 105; Cornelia, 104; Van Dyke, 101; Easter, 101.

Fourth race, one-half a mile, beaten horses—Repeater, 124 pounds; Boyle Rhodes, 110; Pine Ridge, 110; Branson, 114; Thad Rowe, 114; Addie P., 112; Morrissania, 111; Arapahoe, 100; Marigold, 100; Goldstep, 106; Aunt Mim, 99.

Fifth race, four and a half furlongs—Censor, 118 pounds; Mucilage, 115; Defendant, 115; Idol, 115; Hawkeye, 115; Harry Russell, 115; Austral, 112; Genoveva, 110; Silence, 101; Eloquent, 110; Nettie, 107; Nettie B., 104; Contest, 103; Virginia, 98; Annie E., 98.

Sixth race, one-half a mile, beaten horses—Lomax, 119 pounds; Boojum, 114; Mutt, 114; Dirtball, 114; Cloverdale, 114; Jim Gates, 114; Carlow, 114; Calvert, 111; Frank S., 109; Hydra, 106; Reve d'Or, 106; Turner, 104.

GUTTENBERG TALENT IN FORM.

Brevier, Bob Arthur, Alma T., Coldstream, Rambler, and Inferno Won.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., April 4.—The track was dry and fast today. The attendance was very large.

First race, five furlongs—Brevier, 6 to 5, won; Patrick, second; Miss Fox, third. Time, 1:03¾.

Second race, four and one-half furlongs—Bob Arthur, 6 to 5, won; Canteen, second; Mamie B. B., third. Time, 55¾.

Third race, five furlongs—Alma T., evens, won; San Ardo, second; Moonstone, third. Time, 1:02¾.

Fourth race, five furlongs—Coldstream, 20 to 1, won; Zanobia, second; Uncertainty, third. Time, 1:01¾.

Fifth race, one mile—Rambler, 1 to 4, won; Ely, second; John Hicks, third. Time, 1:44¾.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Inferno, 6 to 5, won; Crispin, second; Pearl Set, third. Time, 1:29¾.

Tuesday's Gutteneberg entries are:

First race, selling, six and a half furlongs—Early Dawn, 118 pounds; Matagorda, filly, 122; Dr. Bishop, 122; Clamor, 120; Brown Charrie, 125; Keystone, 123; Flitter, 110; Vandal, 122; King Idler, 127; Forest King, 125; Amos, 125; Centaur, 126; Extra, 115; Harrison, 126; Gladstone, 118.

Second race, beaten horses, six furlongs—Arthur Davis, 107 pounds; O. P. R., 95; Leveller, 114; Serious, 107; Logan, 110; Lorena, 108; Melville, 110.

Third race, one mile and a furlong—Elyton, 109 pounds; St. Luke, 112; Crispin, 119; Fenelon, 113; Brooklyn, 84; Justice, 108; Turk, 100; Rico, 108.

Fourth race, handicap, six furlongs—Blackburn, 104 pounds; Rancocas, 97; Pierrette, 95; Mr. Cook, 119; Logan, 107; Badge, 114; Lorenzo, 105; Rinfax, 100.

Fifth race, for maiden 2-year-olds, three furlongs—Irian colt, 118 pounds; Drummler, 118; Miss Elm, 115; Fred Wooley, 118; Bertha B., 115; Pisa colt, 118; Stella colt, 118; Narka colt, 118; Wheeler, 118.

Sixth race, selling, seven furlongs—Van, 106 pounds; Climax, 109; Double Cross, 98; Quartermaster, 101; Duke John, 106; Lost Star, 106; Firefly, 112; Brussels, 108; Lady Pulsifer, 112.

Bad Weather at Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 4.—[Special.]—The races were postponed until Tuesday on account of the weather. The entries are:

First race, Manufacturers' purse, all ages, three-quarters of a mile—Swagliator, 131 pounds; Little Crete, 118; Ed E. Baisely, 115; Syntax, 114; Jim Dunn, 114; Brazos, 124; Miss Pickwick, 105; Kildare, 121; Borealis, 116; Clifton, 115; Forrest Belle, 115.

Second race, Ladies' purse, 3-year-olds, one-half mile—Bromwood, 115 pounds; Nueffen, 118; Lena Rivers, 115; Red Banner, 115; Goodwood, 115.

Third race, Arkansas Derby, a sweepstake for 3-year-olds, maidens allowed ten pounds, one mile—Arthur Murray, 122 pounds; Wantanga, 122; Miss Pickwick, 107; Little Billy, 122; Tom Elliott, 122; Josephine Cassidy, 117; Critic, 119; Pescandor, 122.

Fourth race, Barbers' purse, selling, 3-year-olds and upwards, seven-eighths of a mile—Bonnon, 121 pounds; Cull, 124; J. T., 115; Betro, 113; Newcastle, 124; Josephine Cassidy, 105.

Will Play the Game in May.

Unless something unforeseen happens the contest between Champion Frank C. Ives and George F. Slosson for the championship at the fourteen-inch balk-line game will take place at Central Music Hall Monday, May 23. Ives telegraphed to Slosson that he would play the game either May 23 or June 23, the latter date being suggested in anticipation of the greatly increased attendance which would result from the presence in Chicago at that time of the delegates and visitors to the National Democratic convention. Slosson, in a letter received by M. Bensinger at the office of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender company in this city yesterday, stated that he would be willing to play Ives May 23 but not later.

London Chess Tournament.

LONDON, April 4.—Lasker defeated Gunsberg today in a French def

WISH TO BE ANNEXED.

CITIZENS OF AUSTIN MAKING A STRONG FIGHT.

One of Them Talks of the Disadvantages They Are Working Under—Franchise-Seekers and Officeholders Opposed to Annexation—Others Anxious to Be Citizens of Chicago During World's Fair Year—What One of Them Has to Say on the Subject.

The fight for the annexation of Austin to Chicago has been carried on with a good deal of spirit, but under many disadvantages. The officeholders of the town—and they are numerous—are all dead against it. The contractors' "ring," the School Board "rings," the franchise-seekers, the water companies, and the gas and electric light companies, their agents and employés, have been all against it. But the annexationists were feeling rather hopeful yesterday.

"If we don't win this time," said one of them, "we will try again, and keep trying until we are part of Chicago. We would like, however, to be citizens of Chicago during the World's Fair year, and hope to win tomorrow.

"The anti-annexationists are headed by J. C. Bennett. He is a candidate for President of the Town Board. He is a nice old man, but fogyism has become with him second nature. He is a chronic officeholder, as are several other incumbents in our present town offices. It seems to be contagious, too, and is in some instances inherited. The victims honestly try to shake it off, but fail. The middle man of the ticket is Moore, the Trustee, who apparently cannot see the unlicensed saloons in the town. The tail of the ticket is Ed Austin. He has always held some office. The Republicans repudiated him two years ago, but he is again in line. When he was Town Clerk he was also made inspector of sidewalks. He inspected them, as near as can be learned, as he was walking from his home to his office and vice versa. The town paid him $500 for so doing.

"The honest Republicans and the better class of Democrats are supporting the Citizens'-Union ticket. The annexation candidates are of different caliber. Miles B. Craft, a Board of Trade man, is public spirited and not given to 'jobs.' He has resided there twenty years. He says he will enforce the will of the people. If elected Supervisor and the people vote for annexation he will see to it that they get all their rights under such a change. If they vote against it he will clean out the saloons and guarantee that the people's money will be honestly expended.

"Dan B. McAuley of the real-estate firm of Elliott & McAuley is a practical real-estate man and would do justice to taxpayers by having property equitably valued. He is our candidate for Assessor.

"The candidate for Assessor of the anti-annexationists is H. S. Husted, who is in the electric light business and knows nothing of the values of property.

"Mr. Piper, proprietor of Berwyn, who in an anti-annexation speech last week said, 'The residents of Chicago are cattle and Chicago is a mud hole,' had just been granted a franchise by the Town Board to build a system of water-works to cover the territory south of Madison street. Of course he would oppose annexation.

"The Republicans of Oak Park not long ago petitioned the board not to give away any more valuable franchises to water-works and street railways without receiving any compensation. The petition was filed. It will stay filed. The greatest iniquity that Oak Park ever committed against Austin was in connection with the outfall sewer. It cost $350,000, of which $100,000 was assessed against Austin. It was built to carry away the sewage of Oak Park. All the sewers of Oak Park empty into it. Austin did not require it, for it drains naturally in sewers due south to Mud Lake.

"A number of Austin citizens, among them George H. Plumbe, George H. Parks, Thomas Carroll, and some of the steam railroad companies, took the matter into court. They protested that the sewer was of no use to Austin and petitioned that the Austin assessments be removed. The court decided in their favor and remitted assessments of all the petitioners. But that assessment stands good today against all the property the owners of which did not so petition. Poor people could not afford to go into court so they have to pay the assessment. An instance showing the outrageous injustice of this is the case of a Mr. Lendrom, who lives right across the street from Mr. Plumbe. Lendrom has to pay $56 as his share of the assessment, while Mr. Plumbe does not pay a cent. The rest of the $100,000, above that exempted as to the foregoing petitioners, will have to be paid by the Town of Austin at large.

"The population has so far outgrown the capacity of the water-works that we will this summer probably be compelled to buy water by the quart from that corporation which owns the Town Board. As soon as our people are educated as to how we are being misgoverned in the interest of water and railway corporations annexation will quickly be voted a fact."

As far as can be ascertained by diligent inquiry the fight against annexation is kept up mainly by the franchise-owners and officeholders. But under the protection of the Australian ballot it is predicted that many of those who say they are opposed to annexation will be for it. They prefer to be citizens of Chicago to petty villagers in Austin.

The annexation proposition will be printed at the bottom of the Australian ballots both for Cicero and for Chicago as follows:

The proposition to annex that part of the incorporated Town of Cicero lying east of the center line of Austin avenue and north of the center line of Twenty-sixth street, extending east from the center line of Austin avenue, otherwise described as the west half of Sections Four (4) and Nine (9); the east half of Sections Five (5), Eight (8), Seventeen (17), and Twenty (20); the northeast quarter of Section Twenty-nine (29), the north half of Section Twenty-eight (28), the west half of the northwest quarter of Section Twenty-seven (27), the west half of the west half of Section Twenty-two (22), and all of Sections Sixteen (16) and Twenty-one (21), in Township Thirty-nine (39) North, Range Thirteen (13), east of the third principal meridian, to the incorporated City of Chicago, in the County of Cook.	YES.
	NO.

Those who are in favor of annexation can signify it by putting a cross (X) in the blank space after the word "Yes."

It was recently stated that the contract taken by a man who was formerly Town Engineer was thrown up before completion and the contractor contributed $700 toward its completion; that it was relet to another contractor for $1,200, and thus the town lost $500 on the deal. This indicated that William Kissack of Kissack & Muir was the man who had thrown up the contract, while the facts are that Kissack was the contractor who merely completed the work of another, a favorite contractor of the town.

NEW NAMES ON THE HOTEL BOOKS.

The Most Prominent People Who Arrived from Other Cities Yesterday.

Auditorium—Clem Studebaker, South Bend, Ind.; T. D. Peck, New York; Joseph Goss, Buffalo; W. H. Parsons Jr., New York; H. W. Reedy, Youngstown, O.; George Arthur Bier, Colorado; M. M. Buck, St. Louis; J. H. Kruger, Minneapolis.

Grand Pacific—T. W. Palmer, Detroit; A. Howell, Martin Tuttle, Des Moines; W. P. Mahoney, Haverhill, Mass.; Frank Bowman, Albany, N. Y.; S. T. Moore, Louisville; E. S. Nettleton, Washington, D. C.; F. A Fell, Buffalo.

Palmer—V. D. Groner, Virginia; Alec Toponce, Ogden, Utah; Homer, Louisville; J. L. Hetherington, Philadelphia; Richard McBain, Lynn, Mass.; C. E. Seeley, New York; J. J. Closs, Detroit; A. B. McKinley, Denver.

Sherman—T. W. Martin, Rochester; T. J. Lathrop, Brookline, Mass.; J. F. Mendy, Lincoln, Ill.; Frank L. Dyer, Washington, D. C.; W. C. Garrard, Springfield; J. R. McLaughlin, Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Tremont—O. R. Cooke, Salem, O.; James Cunningham, Ashland, Wis.; C. H. Flint, Dayton, O.; Seymour Harris, Shasta, Cal.; S. A. Morris, Detroit; J. T. Failey, Indianapolis; J. M. Hartman, Saugatuck.

Leland—S. R. Thrush, Cincinnati; K. E. Hawkins, Denver; J. T. Canbury, Providence, R. I.; W. F. Cody, North Platte, Neb.

Wellington—George Hampton, Minneapolis; Dennis D. McMillan, W. H. Harris, Washington, D. C.

Richelieu—J. D. Johnstone, Boston; W. G. Allison, Mount Carmel, Ill.; Frank Sartoris, England.

Thinks It Not an Obstruction.

CHICAGO, April 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—You published a note the other day from a subscriber complaining of the non-enforcement of the law in regard to Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.'s awning. The nature the communication is of a kind that needs encouragement, and I am sure your readers approve of their publication. But in respect to the particular awning in question, I doubt very much that any court would decree it an obstruction. I believe the interpretation of the law is left entirely to the Commissioner of Public Works. The subscriber fails to state in what manner the awning is an obstruction. It certainly is not to pedestrians, and it is quite certain that it is necessary to the coast of this city, arose from a sickbed this morning and procuring a revolver shot himself in the left temple, expiring almost instantly. Temporary insanity brought on by ill health is the supposed cause of the suicide.

Biliousness, constipation, torpid liver, piles, cured Dr. Miles' Nerve Pills. 50 doses 25c.

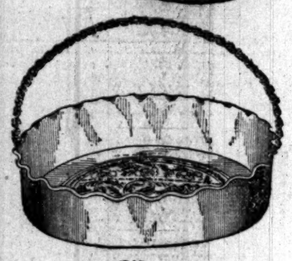
MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

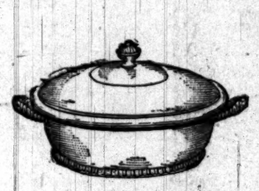
"Every cloud has a silver lining."

Because of clouds and rain yesterday you can buy today splendid Silverware very, very low. 3d Floor.

3-piece Silver Tea Set, gold lined, hand engraved, $3.25 SET.



Silver Bon-Bon Baskets, Gold Lined, $1.00 EACH.



Quadruple Plate Silver Baking Dish, Fire-Proof Lining, $3.25 EACH.

THE FAIR

LAMP DEPARTMENT.

ROUND WICK BURNER

LAMPS

RELIABLE—LARGE LIGHT—HALF VALUE.

READ THESE PRICES!

$1.48 ROUND WICK BURNER, Antique Brass. SAME IN SILVER, $1.98

$1.58 ROUND WICK BURNER, Antique Brass.

$2.23 ROUND WICK BURNER, Antique Brass. SAME IN SILVER, $2.48

REMEMBER

These Lamps have Shades Tinted and Decorated to Match, in Assorted Patterns.

BANQUET LAMPS A COMPLETE LINE REDUCED 33⅓ PER CENT.

BUY NOW. — BUY NOW.

THE STORY OF PHILIP METHUEN.

By Mrs. J. H. Needell, author of "Stephen Ellicott's Daughter," etc. No. 90, Town and Country Library. 12mo. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.00.

Of "Stephen Ellicott's Daughter" Hon. W. E. Gladstone says: "I am desirous to bear my humble testimony to the great ability and high aim of the work." Archdeacon Farrar says: "I find it exceedingly interesting, and like its high tone." The London Spectator says: "From first to last an exceptionally strong and beautiful story."

For sale by all booksellers; or will be sent by mail on receipt of price by the publishers.

D. APPLETON & CO., 1, 3, and 5 Bond-st. - - NEW YORK.

Killed Himself While Temporarily Insane.

ALLIANCE, O., April 4.—[Special.]—George Conser, aged 68 years, a wealthy citizen of Salem, fourteen miles east of this city, arose from a sick-

"Taking one consideration with another,
The Policeman's lot is not a happy one."

One "Consideration" is that of constant exposure, natural results of which are Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

A CHICAGO POLICE SERGEANT GOT EVEN WITH RHEUMATISM BY USING

ATH-LO-PHO-ROS,

And Here's What He Says of It:

Department of Police, City of Chicago, 27th Precinct, Milwaukee and North-aves., Chicago, Ill., July 25, 1891.

The Athlophoros Co., New Haven, Conn.:

Gentlemen: I take great pleasure in dropping you these few lines to let you know that I have suffered with rheumatism for years, and have tried almost all remedies and have found none to equal yours. I have been laid up with rheumatism for the past months, when a friend of mine advised me to try your Ath-lo-pho-ros, which I did, and it gave me great and instant relief after using a few bottles, and I am sure after the use of two or three bottles more I will be a happy man in the future, and I will cheerfully recommend it to all in need of the same.

Remembering your remedy forever,
WILLIAM K. STAHL,
Sergeant of Police.

Ath-lo-pho-ros is just as good for others subject to rheumatism as it has proved for Sergeant Stahl.

Sold by all druggists. $1 per bottle; six for $5. Beautiful picture free to any one who will write for it.

The Athlophoros Company,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

NEWSDEALERS CAN GET THE TRIBUNE AT THE HOME OFFICE FOR THE LOWEST PRICE. SAFE DELIVERY. NO PAY.

James H. Walker & Co. WABASH AVE. ADAMS ST.

DRESS GOODS.

—GREAT OCCASION!

—Evidence multiplying—more apparent every—day—that here is the place to buy fashionable fabrics. Types of a hundred bargains—now offered:

SCOTCH WOOL CHEVIOTS— 39c

—A hundred handsome spring styles—40 inches—strictly trustworthy, correct fabrics of this season's manufacture—
—Reduced for this week from 50c, 60c and 65c to

FINE BEDFORD CORDS— 79c

—"Paris Gold Medal" brand—40 inches wide—
—Made by the best manufacturer in existence—
—Fifty of the most correct spring shades—
—A superior $1.25 quality going in this sale at

Ask to see our French wool novelties—the latest Paris ideas—just opened—marvels of style and value.

James H. Walker & Co. WABASH AVE. ADAMS ST.

THIS WEEK'S LEADERS IN LINENS.

—A record for correct linen dealing—has made this department the prudent—housewife's paradise—The bargain center for—hotel and boarding-house keepers—headquarters for reliable linens at low prices. Specimen specials:

HEAVY HUCK TOWELS— 20c
—20x40—hemmed—100 doz. at —30c quality.

FINE DAMASK TOWELS— 12½c
—Knotted fringe—a big bargain at —for this sale only.

CREAM TABLE DAMASK— 75c
—Heavy—72 inches wide—per yard —The $1.00 quality.

MOMIE TABLE SETS—
—Fine quality—knotted fringe—white and fancy borders—per set only $3.00 —Value $4.25.

100 DOZEN NAPKINS— $1.10
—Silver bleached—⅝ size—at —Worth $1.35.

IN THE WHITE GOODS DEPT.

—These as samples of the bargain doings:—

NAINSOOKS AND LAWNS— 5c
—White—checks—100 pcs—this sale —Worth 8c to 10c a.

WHITE BED SPREADS— 75c
—500 of them—now offered at —Value $1.00.

RED STAR LINE.

Tourists and Business Men intending to visit Europe should take the
RED STAR LINE STEAMERS VIA ANTWERP.
The short route to Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, etc. London, Paris, the Rhine reached from Antwerp in a few hours.
SAILINGS EVERY WEDNESDAY.
Cabin accommodations unsurpassed. Rates low. Return tickets good also by Inman Line steamers from Liverpool.
WAGNAN SDORFF & HEINEMANN,
Western Pass. Agents 145-147 Randolph-st., Chicago

DRUNKENNESS;

Or, the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific. It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a confirmed drunkard or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., Sole Proprietors, Cincinnati, O. 48-page book of particulars free. To be had of BUCK & RAYNER, cor. State and Madison-sts., DALE & SEMPILL, Clark and Madison. Trade supplied by PETER VAN SCHAACK & SONS, and ROBT. STEVENSON & CO., Chicago.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES—OFFICE OF purchasing and Depot Commissary, 3 Sunnison. United States Army, 3 Washington Bl., Chicago, Ill., March 7, 1892.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, April 7, 1892, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the furnishing and delivering of the following army supplies, viz.: Fish; peas, split; cerealine; teas; yeast-powders; candles; evaporated fruits; bacon; cheese; canned goods; cigarettes; cigars; hams; pickles; tobacco; vinegar; towels, etc. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality or price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Blank proposals and full information as to conditions of contract will be furnished on application to this office. "THOMAS C. SULLIVAN, Lieut.-Colonel, A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—WASHington, D. C., April 4, 1892.—Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until Thursday, the 5th day of May, 1892, at 1 o'clock p. m., for furnishing stationery for the use of the Department of the Interior and its bureaus and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. Blank proposals, specifications giving the estimated quantities and full instructions to bidders, will be furnished on application to this Department. JOHN W. NOBLE, Secretary.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Special Sale of Fast Black Hosiery.

BURLINGTON FAST BLACK

The continued popularity and rapidly increasing sales of this (*Burlington*) brand of Black Hosiery further substantiates our often printed claim for it—which is: *"That it is the best in the market."*—We guarantee every pair to be *a perfect glossy black, which will not crock, soil the underclothing, nor fade in washing.*

To open the Spring Season we offer in special Sale, for remainder of this week, the following *exceptional values*:

Ladies' (Burlington Fast Black) Hosiery.

2 cases Ladies' Burlington Fast Black Cotton Hose with double soles and high spliced heels, at 35c. pr. (3 pr. for $1.00) (*regular 50c. quality*).

1 case Ladies' Burlington Fast Black Cotton Hose *ribbed tops*—double soles and high spliced heels—at 50c. pr. (*value 75c.*)

Children's (Burlington Fast Black) Hosiery.

1 case Children's Burlington Fast Black Cotton Hose—wide or narrow rib—

Sizes	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½
Price	25c.			30c.			35c.		40c.	

Men's (Burlington Fast Black) Hosiery.

2 cases Men's Burlington Fast Black Cotton Half Hose with double soles and high spliced heels—at 35c. pr. (3 pr. for $1.00.)

1 case Men's Burlington Fast Black Cotton Half Hose—*extra fine quality*, double soles and high spliced heels, at 45c. ($2.50 per ½ doz.)

We show complete lines of Spring Hosiery—in Cotton, Lisle Thread and Silk—from the least expensive trustworthy makes to the highest grades—*at prices lower than are asked elsewhere.*

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

We offer to-day 250 Cheviot Reefer Jackets $5.00 each.

—Each garment is a great bargain.

We also offer the *very choicest* of this Season's Styles of *English Top Coats, Box Coats*, imported and American made *Reefers* and *Cape Ulsters* in Worsted—Armures—Bedfords—Kerseys, etc., AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

We further introduce *The New* RUSSIAN COAT and late effects in the MILITARY CAPE, both of which are decidedly the most *dressy* garments shown this Spring. We have them in Black and Colors *at from $22.50 up.*

Again we beg to direct attention to our great variety of "SINGLE PIECES" in imported Top Coats and Jackets.

A Special Sale of Moreen Skirts.

We offer these (imported) Skirts in extra sizes—in Black and Gray, at $2.25.

(Former price $3.50.)

—Also a number of styles of *Tourists' Lustre Wool Skirts* at only $2.25.

A Special Sale of French Muslin Underwear

We offer the choice from a large quantity of *French made* Underwear of beautiful qualities in Cambric, Percale and Nainsook (imported for this April Sale), at

Prices much less than usual.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES AND transportation. Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, April 2, 1892.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef (bids for Beef must be submitted in separate envelopes), Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation, etc." (as the case may be), and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York, will be received until 1 p. m. of Tuesday, May 3, 1892, for furnishing for the Indian service about 700,000 pounds Bacon, 32,000,000 pounds Beef on the hoof, 2,000,000 pounds net Beef, 350,000 pounds Beans, 70,000 pounds Baking Powder, 2,300,000 pounds Corn, 540,000 pounds Coffee, 9,000,000 pounds Flour, 75,000 pounds Feed, 95,000 pounds Hard Bread, 40,000 pounds Hominy, 90,000 pounds Lard, 550 barrels Mess Pork, 15,000 pounds Oat meal, 670,000 pounds Oats, 140,000 pounds Rice, 22,000 pounds Tea, 180,000 pounds Coarse Salt, 120,000 pounds Fine Salt, 260,000 pounds Soap, 1,000,000 pounds Sugar, and 150,000 pounds Wheat. Also, Blankets, Woolen and Cotton Goods (consisting in part of Ticking, 13,000 yards; Standard Calico, 68,000 yards; Drilling, 19,000 yards; Duck, free from all sizing, 35,000 yards; Denims, 10,000 yards; Gingham, 300,000 yards; Kentucky Jeans, 8,500 yards; Cheviot, 25,000 yards; Brown Sheeting, 240,000 yards; Bleached Sheeting, 35,000 yards; Hickory Shirting, 20,000 yards; Calico Shirting, 6,000 yards); Clothing, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Medical Supplies, School Books, etc., and a long list of miscellaneous articles, such as Harness, Plows, Rakes, Forks, etc., and for about 540 Wagons required for the service, to be delivered at Chicago, Kansas City and Sioux City. Also for such Wagons as may be required, adapted to the climate of the Pacific Coast, with California brakes, delivered at San Francisco. Also, transportation for such of the articles, goods, and supplies that may not be contracted for to be delivered at the Agencies. Bids must be made on government blanks, Schedules showing the kinds and quantities of subsistence supplies required for each Agency and School, and the kinds and quantities of other goods and articles, together with blank proposals, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and places of delivery, terms of contract and payment, transportation routes, and all other necessary instructions will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office in Washington or Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York; the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Chicago, Leavenworth, Omaha, Saint Louis, Saint Paul, and San Francisco; the Postmasters at Sioux City, Iowa; Yankton, S. Dakota; Kansas City, Caldwell, Topeka, and Wichita, Kansas, and Tucson, Arizona. The right is reserved by the Government to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid, and these proposals are invited under proviso that appropriation shall be made for the supplies by Congress. Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening. Certified Checks—All bids must be accompanied by certified checks or drafts upon some United States Depository or the First National Bank of San Francisco, Cal., for at least five per cent of the amounts of the proposal. T. J. MORGAN, Commissioner.

PIES.

Notice to Dealers in Pies.

On and after April 5 we will reduce the wholesale price of our Home-made Pies 10c. With our increased facilities and many improvements we are prepared to supply all dealers with the very best pies at the lowest price in the market. All orders by postal or telephone 4192 will receive our prompt attention.

MOODY & WATERS CO.
Congress and Aberdeen-sts.

By POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

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Pages 9 to 12. **The Chicago Daily Tribune.** PART TWO.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1892—TWELVE PAGES.

CLOSE OF THE DEBATE.

FREE WOOL BILL NOW TO BE CONSIDERED BY SECTIONS.

Chairman Springer's Final Argument Read by Mr. Bryan—An Exhaustive Review of Prices for a Period of Twenty-five Years—The Illinois Member Received with Marked Honors on His Return to the House from His Sick Chamber—Associates Decked with Carnations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—It is not often that it falls to the lot of man to receive the generous greeting that the House of Representatives today extended to William M. Springer of Illinois, Chairman of the Ways and Means committee. A little after 12 the Congressman entered his committee-room and was there received by his colleagues of the Ways and Means committee. On the lapel of his coat was the ever-present carnation, which has long been the distinctive color of the Congressman's boutonnière, and by his side was the devoted wife who was his constant companion and nurse through all his severe illness. Shortly before his appearance in the House some friend distributed several score of carnations throughout the hall. Almost instantly a carnation was seen in the buttonhole of nearly every member on the Democratic side, and when Congressmen Hopkins, Smith, and various other Republican members generously followed the example and donned the favorite colors of Mr. Springer the era of good feeling had reached the zenith. The desk of the Illinois Congressman was beautifully decorated with bouquets of carnations, roses, and huge calla lilies.

It was a few minutes after 2 o'clock when the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole and Representative Blount of Georgia was called to the chair. There was a slight pause as the House waited for the orator of the day. At the first sight of Mr. Springer, who entered the hall resting lightly on the arm of Congressman Bryan, the House burst into one spontaneous roar of applause. The applause only deepened when Chairman Blount turned with a welcoming smile to the sick man; and as Congressman Springer mounted the three steps of the rostrum and grasped the hand eagerly extended by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole the greeting reached its climax. During the reception which followed the clerks stood idle and the Chairman pro tem. awaited the moment that the convalescent leader should express a desire to speak, which he did as follows:

Mr. Chairman, I had hoped to be able on this occasion to make some extended remarks on the pending bill, but the condition of my health is such that I am admonished that I cannot do so. I have prepared a brief statement, however, which I will ask my distinguished friend from Nebraska, Mr. Bryan, to read for me.

Another burst of applause followed these few words of Mr. Springer, which were clear and distinct, but not in that strong tone which characterizes his utterances in health.

Mr. Springer's Closing Speech.

The eloquent young Nebraskan then read the following closing speech of the Illinois member's bill for tariff reform in the line of free wool:

Mr. Speaker: In the report of the Committee of Ways and Means which I had the honor to submit through the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. McMillin, March 1, 1892, to accompany the bill to place wool on the free list and to reduce the duties on woolen goods, the following statement appears:

Your committee requested the Bureau of Statistics to furnish it with a statement showing the prices of wool of the same quality in the United States and Europe from 1860 to the time. The Bureau of Statistics referred the matter to S. N. D. North, Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers at Boston, Mass., and the special agent of the Census Office in charge of statistics of woolen manufactures. Mr. North procured the statement desired from a firm of wool merchants in Boston. Mr. North in transmitting this statement explains that in order to institute comparisons between the prices of wool in the United States and Great Britain the medium which would best has been agreed upon by those in the trade as the grade of wool corresponding to the Port Phillip fleece, an Australian wool of substantially the same quality. Mr. North also explains that the Boston prices of the Ohio wool are given in currency from 1866 to 1879, when specie payments were resumed in the United States. The English prices are all in gold. For the purpose of comparison the Boston prices should also be stated in gold. The premium on gold in 1866 was such that a currency dollar was only worth 71 cents, and steadily declined until 1879, when specie payments were resumed. To the table as given by Mr. North has been added a column giving the gold values of American wool from 1866 to 1878 inclusive. It will be seen by reference to this table that London and Boston prices of these grades of wool varied but little from year to year down to and including 1890. The statistics for 1891 have not yet been furnished. It will appear that there were times when the London prices were greater than those in the United States, but a general average would show little difference between the Boston and London prices. As these prices are based on washed wool the duty on foreign wools would be 22 cents a pound, and that amount of duty furnished protection to that extent to the American wool-grower this grade of American wool ought to be worth 22 cents a pound more than the same grade of wool in London. Instead of this, however, omitting the unusual years of 1871 and 1872, in which the prices were unnaturally affected by wild speculation, we find that the American wool for the remaining twenty-three years averaged a little less in price than the foreign wool.

Growers Not Benefited by the Tariff.

"This fact shows that the American wool-growers do not receive any increase whatever in the prices of their wool by reason of the tariff on foreign wools. This failure of protection to protect the wool-grower may be explained by calling attention to the conditions of wool manufacture in the United States. Wool manufacturers as a rule do not manufacture goods until they receive orders. This precaution is necessary in order to guard against over-production. The orders indicate the quality of the goods desired by American consumers for the ensuing season. These qualities of goods can be produced only by the admixture of foreign wools with native wools. The manufacturer then first determines the amount of foreign wool required, the amount of cotton, shoddy, and other adulterants that may be used to advantage, and the amount of domestic wool which will be required to complete the compound parts of his order. The domestic wool, therefore, is confined to a limited market. Its only purchasers are American manufacturers. They purchase only what they can use to advantage. The remainder is left in the market or in the hands of the producers, and if there is a large yield prices must of necessity be depressed. As an American producer of wool cannot sell abroad at a profit he must await the pleasure of the woolen manufacturers, who are his sole patrons, and take such prices as may be fixed in the home market, which prices will always be determined by the demand and supply. A high protective tariff on wool has the effect of limiting the demand for American wools, for the reason that under such tariffs neither domestic nor foreign manufactures of wool can be exported and sold at a profit, and that a small quantity of domestic wool will be purchased and consumed which will be required to mix with the foreign wool which must be used to produce the desired quality and quantity of goods to supply the home market.

"Thus it will be seen that the foreign wool used in this country by manufacturers does not come in competition with domestic wool. That which does compete with domestic wool is shoddy, every pound of which used in the manufacture of woolen goods displaces one pound of scoured wool and three pounds of wool in the grease."

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that your committee requested the Bureau of Statistics to furnish it with a statement showing the prices of wool of the quality in the United States and Europe from 1866 to this time. This request was transmitted to S. D. N. North, who, in February, 1892, addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in which he states as follows: "I may add that the grade of Australian wool which most closely corresponds to the Ohio washed fleece wool is the Port Phillip fleece, and this is the line of quotations which should be studied to ascertain the London and Boston prices of wool at any time."

Average Boston Prices of Ohio Fleece.

There was transmitted with this letter a diagram published by said association which shows the process by marks. This was not deemed satisfactory, and Feb. 12, 1892, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means wrote to Mr. North requesting him to furnish a table, compiled from the diagram previously forwarded, showing in columns the average Boston prices of Ohio fine washed fleece and the average London prices for the corresponding dates of Port Phillip wool from 1866 to 1891. To this letter Mr. North replied under date of Feb. 15 last, in which a copy of letters of Messrs. Maugher and Avery of Boston was furnished with the statement that "the Port Phillip fleece is a washed wool, as is also the Ohio fleece."

The Ohio wool is given in currency down to 1879, when specie payments were resumed. The London currency prices were reduced to a gold basis by an expert in the Treasury Department. The Chairman of the committee engaged an expert of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury to compute the annual average price of said wools for the twenty-five years covered by the table and also the average annual price for twenty-three years, omitting the years 1871 and 1872, with the following result: Average annual price of wool for the twenty-five years: Ohio, 41.48 cents; Port Phillip, 41.01 cents; difference in favor of American wool, .44 cents. Average annual price of wool for twenty-three years, omitting 1871-'72: Ohio, 40.26 cents; Port Phillip, 40.53 cents; difference in favor of foreign wools, .26 cents.

The reason for making a computation leaving out the years 1871 and 1872 is as follows: In the bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers of December, 1891, appears an article by Charles F. Avery entitled, "Twenty-five Years of the Wool Market," which concisely recites for each year of the last twenty-five years the causes of the fluctuations as revealed in contemporaneous wool circles. Under the head of 1871 Mr. Avery says: "July, great falling off in clip of the United States; October, speculation in wool and woolens; December, fabulous profits realized by speculators." Under the heading 1872: "January, wild speculation in wools of all kinds; February, prices advancing; March, wools contracted for on the sheep's back in Ohio and Michigan at 65 to 70 cents per pound."

Unnatural Conditions for Two Years.

These quotations from Mr. Avery's article explain the unsettled and speculative character of the wool market for the years 1871 and 1872, and render them unfit for comparison as a normal condition of the market.

Mr. North having inadvertently "let the cat out of the bag" by furnishing the Committee of Ways and Means with the table true in every detail, but the meaning of which he did not then comprehend, now endeavors to retract or explain away the true meaning of the table. In this he has utterly failed. I call the attention of this House and the country to the article published in the December number of the *Bulletin*, a periodical published quarterly by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, of which Mr. North is himself the editor and, therefore, the author of the article from which I am to quote. On page 362 of that number he proceeds to explain the diagram, a copy of which he first sent to the committee, as follows: "The purpose of this diagram is to demonstrate the truth of the proposition that the price of wool in the United States varies in sympathy with the price of wool in the markets of the world; that its value here is determined primarily by its value in those markets, and that in order correctly to interpret its rise and fall we must be in possession of all the facts regarding the general business condition in this and other countries, and particularly the conditions surrounding the wool manufacture. From this extract it will appear that the price of wool in the United States rises, not in accordance with the tariff on wool, but in sympathy with the price of wool in the markets of the world; that its value here is determined primarily by its value in those markets; and that in order to correctly interpret its rise and fall we must be in possession of all the facts regarding the general business conditions in this and other countries, and particularly the conditions surrounding the wool manufacturers."

Their Positions Agree Exactly.

This is precisely the position taken by our committee. It is not the tariff that controls the price of American wool, it is the value of wool in the world's markets. Mr. North, in the editorial referred to, says: "The price of Ohio washed fleece wool, previous to the last two years, has quite uniformly been higher than the price of the nearest corresponding grade of Australian wool (Port Phillip fleece), but rarely by the full amount of the duty upon Class 1 wool."

In the *Bulletin* of the National Association for the quarter ending September, 1891, this appears editorially, doubtless furnished by Mr. North, in which he says: "The sympathy which exists in the world wide and the law of supply and demand penetrates everywhere as surely as water seeks its level. The tariff permits us to largely control our own market, but even when controlling it we must accept values that are beyond our control."

Merchant Controls the Market.

Here Mr. North admits that the tariff on wool permits us to largely control our own market. In this statement Mr. North inadvertently gives away his case. The American wool merchants do control the home market, and the price which the farmers get is largely controlled by them, always having in view the fact that they must also accept values that are beyond their control. Mr. North further states: "The foreign wools imported do not represent an equal number of pounds of domestic wool displaced, but increase the market for the domestic wool." If the foreign wool increases the market for domestic wool, why not let it come in without attempting to keep it out by a tariff of 11 cents a pound in the grease, 22 cents a pound washed, and 33 cents a pound scoured?

And further, if the foreign wools do not displace the domestic there is no competition between the two, and if no competition the tariff on the foreign wools would not affect the price of the domestic. The fact here stated by the *Bulletin* that the foreign wools do not displace the domestic, but increase the market therefor, is precisely the position contended for by revenue reformers, and it will not be surprising if protectionists who still believe that the tariff on foreign wool actually raises the price of domestic should denounce the *Bulletin*, which is the organ of the wool manufacturers, as a "free trade sheet in disguise, supported by the Cobden club with British gold."

It should be remarked in this connection that the word "Ohio" applied to wools is not limited to wools grown in that State, but to all wools of like grade in the United States. The Ohio medium wool and the Port Phillip fleece, being both washed wools, the tariff on the importation of the Port Phillips fleece would be 22 cents a pound. If protection to American wool protected to the amount of the duty the Ohio wool would be worth 22 cents a pound more than it actually was during the twenty-five years covered by the present tariff. In May, 1872, the price of Ohio medium reached 70 cents in gold, and the price of Port Phillips fleece in London was only 47 cents, a difference of 23 cents in favor of Ohio wool. This is the only time since the wool tariff of 1867 at which the American producer realized the protection to which he was entitled if protection actually protects in his case. This circumstance is explained by Mr. Avery showing the "wild speculation in wools of all kinds in the United States," and also by the further fact that during the year 1872 the imports of foreign wool reached 126,000,000 pounds, while the average imports of wool for the five years preceding was only 44,000,000 pounds for each year. This immense increase in importations brought the foreign wool into competition with the domestic.

It will also be seen that the production of domestic wool for 1872 was only 150,000,000 pounds, while the production for 1869 was 180,000,000, thus showing a large falling off in production and immense increase in imports.

Mr. North gives the following encouragement to American wool-growers: "There is, therefore, nothing in the situation which need alarm or discourage the American wool-grower. He must learn to be satisfied with a small profit on his wool." This may be consoling to the American wool-grower. He must, under a high protective tariff, expect smaller profit on his wools. If, however, he would realize that protection does not protect him, that he does not get as much for his wool under high protection as he would get without it, he need not be content with a smaller profit on his wool. Foreign wools, as Mr. North truly states, "will not displace an equal number of pounds of domestic wool, but will increase the market therefor. An increased demand will produce an increased price."

For Grower, Manufacturer, and Consumer.

The pending bill is in the interest of the wool-grower as well as the wool manufacturer; but it is especially in the interest of the American consumer. If the report of your committee is carefully considered it will be seen that the experience of the last quarter of a century of high protective tariffs on wool and high protective tariffs on woolen goods has proved to be disastrous to the wool-grower, disastrous to the wool manufacturer, and disastrous to the American consumers.

It may be asked how under free wool can woolen goods be cheaper if native wool is higher. The answer is that the foreign wool, which is subjected to a tax of 44 cents upon the amount of such wool in a pound of cloth, will come in free, and that such mills as the Arlington will not be permitted to earn dividends amounting to 50 per centum per annum. Take off the tax on foreign wool, permit healthy competition, and prices of woolen goods must fall. Consumers will get the benefit of all that is paid on foreign wool and of all that is charged for protection on cotton, shoddy, and other adulterants.

In conclusion I desire to call attention to the fact that the placing of raw sugar on the free list and the corresponding reduction of the cost of refined sugar by the act of Oct. 1, 1890, caused an increased consumption of sugar to the amount of 23 96-100 per centum during the year 1891, the first year after its passage. The passage of the pending bill will have a similar effect. It will cause an increased consumption of woolen goods to an equal amount. Such an increase in the consumption of woolen goods would, during the first year after its passage, cause a demand for more woolen establishments and cause the 271 establishments which were idle during 1890 to be started up again. It will demand an increase of capital in such establishments to the amount of $74,000,000; an increase in materials to be used to the amount of $18,000,000 in the product of woolen goods; a demand for 61,000,000 pounds more of domestic wool and 27,000,000 pounds more of foreign wool. It will give employment in woolen factories to 52,000 more hands, and will increase the amount of wages to be paid to such hands to the amount of $15,000,000. With increased demand for wool prices of wool will increase, and with increased demand for labor wages will also increase. Pass this bill and thousands of feet heretofore bare and thousands of limbs heretofore naked will be clothed in suitable garments and the condition of all the people will be improved. Those who favor its passage may be assured that they have done something to promote the general weal—something "to scatter plenty o'er a smiling land."

Bill Taken Up by Paragraphs.

The speech of Mr. Springer, thus delivered by proxy, was warmly applauded, and, the general debate being closed, the committee took up the bill by paragraphs for amendment and discussion under the five-minute rule.

Mr. Burrows of Michigan moved to strike out from the first paragraph the provision which places "all wools" on the free list.

POOR JOHN CHINAMAN.

EXCLUSION BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

The Vote Stood 179 to 43—Under Its Provisions None of That Nationality, Except Tourists, Can Enter This Country and Penalties Are Imposed—All Treaties in Conflict Repealed—Senator Morgan's Silver Motion Goes on the Calendar—Lieut. Backus to Commit Suicide.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—A bill held by friends and foes alike to be one of the most important now pending in the American Congress was passed by the House of Representatives today, after only thirty minutes' debate. This measure so rapidly rushed through the House is important not alone from an American but from an international standpoint, not alone because of interest to the industrial classes throughout the Nation but because it is a nullification of important existing treaties. The bill in question is commonly known as the Chinese Exclusion bill, and was reported by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and today taken up on motion of Mr. Geary of California.

Mr. Hooker of Mississippi made an earnest effort to secure a longer time for debate than the hour allowed under suspension, but Mr. Heard of Missouri objected to his request.

Mr. Geary said that the pending measure remedied the defects which existed in the existing law. No measure short of it could effect the ends desired, and he hoped that the House, at a time when so much was being said about protecting American labor, would not object to protecting it from imported foreign pauper labor.

Mr. Hitt of Illinois and Mr. Hooker said that a fatal objection to this bill was that it was a deliberate violation of plighted faith. Mr. Hitt said there were many business interests at stake, but they were all small dust in the balance when compared with the proposition to abrogate existing treaties. We had had many anti-Chinese bills, each made stronger than the other, but never before had there been presented to the House one which had so utterly disregarded and violated national faith. With a cold perfidy this bill declared that all treaties in contravention with this act should be repealed, set aside, and abrogated. He said that to pass the bill would be a breach of honor and of good faith.

Mr. Geary said that the Chinese Government, both through its officers at home and in this country, had done everything in its power to violate the spirit of the treaty.

Messrs. Herman of Oregon and Cutting of California also favored the bill, and after further debate it was passed by a vote of 179 yeas to 43 nays.

Provisions of the Bill.

The bill absolutely prohibits any Chinese, whether or not subjects of China (excepting diplomatic Consular officers and servants), from entering the United States, and Chinese who may hereafter leave the United States are prohibited from returning to this country. It makes liable to arrest upon warrant issued by any Justice, Judge, or United States Commissioner Chinese or persons of Chinese descent entering the United States by crossing its boundary lines, or found unlawfully in the United States, and provides for the punishment of the Chinese by imprisonment not exceeding five years and subsequent removal from the United States to the country whence they came: provided, that when they come to the United States from China by way of continuous territory, they shall be returned to China. The act applies to subjects of China and all Chinese, even if subjects of any other foreign power. A proviso allows the Secretary of the Treasury to admit Chinese, other than laborers or artisans, to temporarily visit the United States under such rules as he may prescribe. The last clause repeals all acts inconsistent with this, and abrogates, sets aside, and repeals the provisions of all treaties now in force between the United States and China which may conflict with the provisions of this act. Violations of the law will be followed by fine and imprisonment.

Following is the negative vote:

Alexander,	*Ewes,*	*Lawson* (Ga.),
Andrew,	Flick,	*Little,*
Beeman,	*Grady,*	Lodge,
Belknap,	*Greenleaf,*	*Miller,*
Beltzhoover,	*Hartzell,*	Perkins,
Bergen,	Henderson (Ill.)	Post,
Brosius,	*Heard,*	Powers,
Bushnell,	*Hemphill,*	Randall,
Cheatham,	*Herbert,*	Robinson (Pa.),
Coburn,	Hitt,	*Stevens,*
Coolidge,	*Hooker* (Miss.),	*Stockdale,*
Craig,	Hopkins (Ill.),	Storer,
Culberson,	Johnson (Ind.),	*Stout,*
Curtis,	Johnson (N. D.),	Taylor, J. D.—43.
English,		

[Republicans in roman—19; Democrats in *italic*—24.

SENATOR MORGAN TALKS ON SILVER.

After Exhausting His Hearers His Motion Goes on the Calendar.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—[Special.]—Senator Morgan began his work of smoking out the Presidential candidates in the Senate today. He started in with a leisurely discussion of the silver question. Senator Morgan can talk longer on a given subject than any of his colleagues. He once remarked that he had never tried, but he thought he could make a speech lasting a week if there were any occasion for it. So today, when he said he did not intend to limit himself, there was a doleful feeling pervading the Senate. Senator Dawes, who wanted to get the Indian Appropriation bill passed, threw up his hands in despair. Senator Wolcott gave notice that he would address the Senate on the subject of silver Wednesday. From this it was gathered that the silver Senators are going to have plenty of time for discussion before Senator Stewart's motion to take the Free-Coinage bill from the calendar comes to a vote. Senator Morgan's speech shed no fresh light on the subject. It has been found that Morgan's resolution has no parliamentary privileges, and that it goes on the calendar like any other proposition. It cannot therefore be used as a text for indefinite silver discussion. The free-coinage Senators, however, can move to take from the calendar the Teller resolution for an international monetary conference. That resolution was reported favorably by the Finance committee, and Senators who would feel free to oppose taking the Stewart Free-Coinage bill from the calendar will find it difficult to object to the Teller resolution, and many of them would in fact be glad to pass the resolution if they felt sure they could do it without a free-coinage substitute slipping in.

In the course of Mr. Morgan's speech he said:

If Senators could only forget Cleveland, and Hill, and Carlisle, and Cullom, and Allison, and other great and good men who are aspiring to the Presidency of the United States, and the honorable Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman), if he had not discarded all such pretensions—if Senators could discard their friendliness for those aspirants and would come together and lock their hands on the silver question and say that they would do all that wisdom and a devoted love of the country suggested, there would be no more trouble about the silver question.

LIEUT. BACKUS TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

He Wants His Name Stricken from the Army Rolls—Absent Without Leave.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—[Special.]—"Strike my name from the rolls of the army; I am going to commit suicide." This is the startling information contained in one of the letters brought to the War Department in today's mail. First Lieut. George B. Backus, First United States Cavalry, is the author of this grewsome epistle. The letter was mailed in New York City Saturday. The note simply calls the attention of the officials to the rash deed he is about to commit, with the brief explanation that he has found it impossible to fight off an insane desire to kill himself, which has been growing on him for many months. The War Department officials have no doubt that the young officer will carry out his purpose. Lieut. Backus' record for sobriety is such that there is no reason to consider the latter a drunken freak. A dread of a court-martial for absence without leave and his numerous debts are presumed to be the cause of his mental troubles. He has been absent without leave for about ten days, and the department had instituted inquiries as to his whereabouts before the letter from New York arrived this morning. He gave his leave address at Fort Custer, Mont., but it appears now that he has not been there for some months. Lieut. Backus is a Pennsylvanian by birth. He graduated from the Military Academy in June, 1875, having been appointed to that institution from Colorado in 1871. He was assigned to the First Cavalry in 1875, and served with that regiment on the Pacific coast until 1884, when he was transferred to Fort Keogh, Mont., where his company is now stationed.

DEMOCRATS HELPING THE MORMONS.

Report of the House Committee Favors Giving the Territory Increased Powers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—[Special.]—The Democratic majority in the House seems bound to do something for the Mormons. The Committee on Territories has reported favorably the measure miscalled "A bill for local government for the Territory of Utah." The Mormon hierarchy knew that even a Democratic Congress would not venture to confer Statehood upon Utah, so they came in with a bill which gives them the rights they would have as States except representation in the United States Senate and the Electoral vote. The bill abolishes the Utah Commission and vests the powers of that body in the Governor, the Secretary, and the three Commissioners to select University lands in the Territory, subject, however, to the rights of the Legislature to make different disposition of those powers. The Legislature by a two-thirds vote may also override the Governor's objections to any bill. The mainspring of the whole movement is shown in this provision. The executive of the government would be a cipher and the Legislature would exercise all the real powers. That the Mormons under present conditions would be able to secure two-thirds of the Legislature no one doubts. The minority of the committee, in a report made by Mr. Perkins of Iowa, vigorously combats the proposed law. It points out the bitterness which the Mormons have shown against the Federal Government and the efforts they have made to get the Utah Commission abolished. The anomalous character of the bill is pointed out. If the Mormon Church is sincerely moving to free itself of the principles acknowledged as obnoxious to American law, the minority report suggests that no new conditions not common to the history of the Territorial legislation should now be imposed. The minority report is signed by Messrs. Perkins, Rife of Pennsylvania, O'Donnell of Michigan, and George W. Smith of Illinois.

OPERATIONS TO BE INAUGURATED.

The North American Commercial Company Preparing to Catch 7,500 Seals.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—[Speciah]—Within a month operations will be inaugurated by the North American Commercial company at the Pribylov Islands by taking seals in accordance with an allotment made by the United States Government. This season, as last, there will be only 7,500 seals killed by the company. While no definite instructions have yet been prepared by the Treasury Department on this subject, it is well understood by the agents of the company here that their catch will be limited as to numbers. Supt. Tingle will leave this week for the Islands of St. George and St. Paul and expects to find orders as to his future course awaiting him upon his arrival at San Francisco.

Secretary Blaine and Gen. Foster had a conference with the President this morning in regard to the arrangements for a closed season in the Bering Sea this year, and the President devoted a great part of the day to the consideration of that subject, denying himself to all other visitors. It is understood that the negotiations for a modus vivendi are nearing conclusion, and that when that compact is signed arrangements will be made to exchange ratification of the arbitration.

GENERAL GOSSIP AT THE CAPITAL.

Andrew D. White Mentioned as Minister Reid's Successor to France.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—[Special.]—It is stated that the President will be in no hurry to fill the post of Minister to France. In fact, Whitelaw Reid's resignation has not yet been accepted. Ex-President Andrew D. White of Cornell University is talked of in an indefinite way. He was Minister to Germany during President Hayes' administration. The rumors that Charles Emory Smith intends to resign the Russian mission are again repeated. Like Mr. Reid, he is said to prefer managing his paper during the Presidential campaign to serving in the diplomatic corps.

Confirmations by the Senate.

The Senate in executive session today confirmed the following nominations:

United States Marshals—A. P. Coatesberry, Eastern District of Pennsylvania; P. B. Hunt, Northern District of Texas.

Judges of Probate Court in Utah—D. W. Barton, County of Salt Lake; W. B. Kirk, County of Box Elder.

Postmasters: Michigan—W. P. Skinner, Cedar Springs.

Missouri—M. J. Benson, Excelsior Springs.

Ohio—George Russell, Napoleon; C. P. Washburn, Delphos.

Pennsylvania—A. K. Black, Harrisburg; D. L. Williams, McDonald; J. H. Geary, Catawassa; J. C. McKean, Charleroi.

Texas—B. J. Pridgen, Eagle Pass.

Wisconsin—G. Higbee, Beaver Dam.

No Charges Against James B. Young.

In the executive session of the Senate today there was a brief reference to the case of Executive Clerk James B. Young, who was accused of betraying executive secrets. A majority of the Senate appears to have reached the conclusion that Mr. Young was wrongfully accused, and a proposition to investigate the matter came to naught when it was ascertained that no Senator was able to make a charge with even the faintest probability as a foundation.

Decision of the Logan Case.

The Logan case was decided today by the United States Supreme Court in favor of the United States and against Eugene Logan, Waggoner, and Wallace. The case comes up under the conspiracy laws, and grows out of an assault on four brothers named Marlow by an armed mob while the Marlows and two other prisoners were in the custody of a Deputy Marshal, who was conveying them to another county to pervent lynching.

Nominated by the President.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today: Medical Director John Mills Browne to be Surgeon-General and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, with rank of Commodore; Commodore James A. Greer to be a Rear Admiral; Capt. Henry Erben to be a Commodore; Capt. Thomas E. Rose, Sixteenth Infantry, to be Major.

Funds for the G. A. R. Encampment.

Senator Perkins today reported a proposed amendment to the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, making an appropriation of $75,000 to enable the Entertaining committee of G. A. R. encampment next September to properly provide for the comfort and pleasure of the veterans.

Capital Briefs.

The National Silver committee will meet in Washington April 20.

It is reported at the residence of Justice Lamar that he rested quietly last night and his condition is improved today.

Secretary Noble today made an order changing the site for the county seat of County "H" in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation in Oklahoma Territory.

The offers of silver to the Treasury Department today aggregated 88,000 ounces. The amount purchased was 494,000 ounces, as follows: 60,000 ounces at $0.8783; 434,000 ounces at $0.8785.

Secretary Noble today rendered a decision in the case of Wentel Grant against the Northern Pacific railroad company in favor of Grant. The land involved is located near the City of Spokane Falls, Wash.

The House Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River held a meeting today to discuss the various matters before it. No action was taken further than to authorize the appointment by the Chair of a subcommittee of three members to deal with the subject.

Prof. Carey Called to Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 4.—[Special.]—Prof. Carey has been called to Yale divinity school for special lectures for next year. The Rev. James Stoddard has been chosen to succeed the Rev. Dr. Horton, who was for thirty years Principal of the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut.

Going at a Rapid Gait.

The majority of recent calculations of the sun's pace place it at about 40 miles per second, or nearly 3,000 times as fast as an express train.

IT IS NOT A POOL.

ANSWER FILED BY THE ROADS IN THE TRUST SUIT.

The Railroads Deny That the Trans-Missouri Freight Association Was Organized in Violation of the Act to Protect Trade and Commerce Against Unlawful Restraints and Monopolies—Annual Meeting of the Alton—Increase of East-Bound Shipments.

The answers of the various railroads and companies interested in the suit recently brought by the United States District Attorney at Topeka, Kas., alleging that the Trans-Missouri Association is a pool or trust organized in violation of the "act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," were filed in the Circuit Court of the United States at Topeka yesterday. Each of the defendant railway companies filed a separate answer, but they all contain substantially the same ground, the railroad attorneys of the various roads having conferred together in framing their answers, so as to have them as nearly uniform as possible.

It is set forth in the answers that the defendant roads were organized and are operating under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Kansas and as such are common carriers engaged in the transportation of persons and property by railroad among the several States and Territories of the United States, and as such are subject to the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce Act. They believe that said act and amendments constitute the system of regulation which has been established by Congress for the common carriers subject to said act; that the act of July 2, 1890, referred to in the bill of complaint entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies" was not an amendment to the Inter-State Commerce act and does not relate to the business of common carriers, or the application to so-called trusts, industrial combinations, and attempted monopolies undertaken by persons or corporations engaged in trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations—namely: manufacturers, miners, etc., who carry on the actual transactions which constitute the trade or commerce of the country and whose prices cannot be regulated by law, as distinguished from railway corporations, which are engaged in the business of transportation; that railroad companies as common carriers, subject to the prior and comprehensive regulations of the Inter-State Commerce act, are under obligation to receive and transport the freight of all persons and corporations engaged in trade or commerce without regard to whether or not their methods are in violation of the Anti-Trust act of July 2, 1890; that property owned under the prohibited agreements and subject to last-mentioned act is made liable to forfeiture to the United States and to seizure and confiscation while in the course of transportation from one State to another or into a foreign country.

The defendants state that while said bill was pending before Congress an attempt was made to amend it so that it also should include the business of transportation, but such amendment was subsequently modified, however, by the Senate to read as follows:

"Every contract or agreement entered into for the purpose of preventing competition in the transportation of persons or property from one State or Territory into another, or to raise the rates of such transportation may be declared unlawful within the meaning of this act; and nothing in this act shall be deemed or held to impair the powers of the several States in respect to any of the matters of this act mentioned."

Since the compromise, after a disagreement between the two Houses in respect thereto, the House of Representatives receded from its proposal of amendment and the proposition to include transportation among the subjects of the then pending legislation.

The defendants deny the allegations that the bill that the act of July 20, 1890, became a law governing the defendants in carrying on freight traffic and applicable to the traffic in which they are engaged. It is admitted that the defendant railroad companies severally own, control, and operate distinct and separate lines of railroads, fitted up for carrying on business as common carriers of freight, independently and disconnectedly with each other, except that common interests exist between them.

The defendants admit the formation in March, 1889, of the voluntary association known as the Trans-Missouri Freight Association, and a copy of the agreement is filed with the answer. They deny the allegation in the bill that they were not content with the rates and prices for which they, and others were accustomed to transport freight, but claim that they were content with said rates and prices in so far as they were reasonable and just; and that although in some cases the rates then in use affected an unreasonable and insufficient compensation to the carriers, yet the rates in effect at that time were more nearly satisfactory to the defendants than the rates now in effect. They deny the existence of any contrivance or intention whatever in connection with the formation of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association or otherwise, to unjustly or oppressively increase or augment the rates, or to counteract the effect of free competition between the facilities and prices of transportation, or to establish and maintain arbitrary rates, or to prevent any one of the defendants from reducing rates, arbitrary or otherwise. Nor by the formation of the Trans-Missouri Association nor otherwise have rates for carrying freight been unjustly or oppressively increased or augmented, or the effect of free competition counteracted or arbitrary rates maintained or established, nor have the defendants prevented from reducing rates. They deny the existence in connection with the formation of the association of any intention to monopolize the trade, traffic, or commerce among and between the States and territories, and that it was the intention of any member of the association to obtain for itself all of said trade, traffic, and commerce possible as against all other members and all outside lines, and deny that the agreement was in any respect unlawful or was the result of any improper combination, conspiracy, confederation, or agreement whatever.

The defendants show that concerted action between the carriers is indispensable in order to comply with the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce law. That the fixing of joint rates and classification of freight for general use is obviously a matter requiring mutual agreement, and the establishment of such joint rate also involves the fixing of divisions thereof.

That the prohibition of preferences and advantages between localities and in respect of particular descriptions of traffic necessarily involves a preliminary establishment of relations proper to be maintained; that such preferences and advantages are equally injurious and illegitimate when they exist between the tariffs of two or more different carriers when they appear upon the tariffs of a single carrier; and that the third section of the Inter-State Commerce law is an absolute requirement that rates shall be fairly adjusted between localities and between points of production and consumption of all articles, many of which points are far removed from each other and are situated upon different railroad lines; that in this last mentioned manner, which comprises by far the greater part of the work of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association, the several carriers necessarily represent the interests of shippers upon their respective lines, each carrier seeking to stimulate and increase the traffic of its own road.

The defendants claim that the principal work of the association in respect to the subject of rates consists in the reduction thereof under proper and necessary adjustments between localities and points of production, distribution, and consumption; that the number of reductions which have been so made since the organization of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association exceeds 200; that under the agreement it is impossible to advance a rate if any one line interested in the traffic objects.

They deny that the agreement in question is in any wise to the injury or prejudice of the common and public good or of the welfare of the people of the United States; but on the contrary thereof aver that the same has been and is of great benefit to the public and to all communities, persons, and people on and along the lines of railroad of the several defendants herein, and is in no manner in violation of the said act of Congress entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," or any other law.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALTON.

All the Old Officers and Directors Re-elected Without Opposition.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton railway company was held at the general offices in this city yesterday. John J. Mitchell was chosen Chairman and Charles H. Foster Secretary. There were 121,916 votes polled out of a possible vote of 175,945, all of which were cast for T. B. Blackstone, John B. Drake, and Morris K. Jessup to serve as directors for the ensuing three years.

The board now stands as follows: J. C. McMullin, Chicago; John A. Stewart, New York; Albert A. Sprague, Chicago; John J. Mitchell, St. Louis; W. N. Blackstone, Norwich, Conn.; A. C. Bartlett, T. B. Blackstone, and John B. Drake, Chicago; and Morris K. Jessup, New York.

The annual report of the President and directors, which has already been published in THE TRIBUNE, was submitted.

At a subsequent meeting of the board officers were elected for the ensuing year, as follows:

T. B. Blackstone, President; J. C. McMullin, Vice-President; C. H. Foster, Secretary and Treasurer; Charles H. Chappell, General Manager; William Brown, General Solicitor; Chauncey Kelsey, Auditor; T. B. Blackstone, John B. Drake, John J. Mitchell, J. C. McMullin, and A. A. Sprague, Executive committee.

In addition to the main company directors and officers for the various auxiliary lines were elected as follows:

Joliet and Chicago Road—Directors, John B. Drake, Marshall Field, J. C. McMullin, Norman Williams, T. B. Blackstone. Officers, John B. Drake, President; Charles H. Foster, Secretary.

Mississippi River Bridge Company—Directors, J. J. Mitchell, T. B. Blackstone, John B. Drake, Albert A. Sprague, J. C. McMullin. Officers, J. C. McMullin, President; Charles H. Foster, Secretary and Treasurer.

St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Road—Directors, T. B. Blackstone, John J. Mitchell, Charles H. Chappell, J. C. McMullin, John L. Norton. Officers, J. C. McMullin, President; William J. Bryson, Secretary and Treasurer.

Alton and St. Louis Road—Directors, T. B. Blackstone, John J. Mitchell, Edward N. Gibbs. Officers, Edward N. Gibbs, President; T. B. Blackstone, Secretary.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT MOVEMENT.

Material Increase in Shipments During the Last Week.

There was a material increase in east-bound freight shipments from Chicago during the last week, but the bulk of the business went by the so-called weak lines, which leads to the suspicion that the latter are manipulating the rates.

The total shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to seaboard points and for export by the various Central Traffic Association roads during the last week amounted to 45,444 tons, against 37,739 tons for the week previous and 38,105 t

and two other officers ten days' pay for the time of their absence at the Fitzsimmons prize fight and "docking" Lockup Keeper Palmer for four days' absence from sickness. Asked his opinion as to the justice of such a division, the Superintendent said:

"How do I know any officer attended a prize fight? I have received no report on the subject."

"But suppose they had?"

"I don't approve of members of the police force attending prize fights."

"Is there any rule against officers going to prize fights when off duty?"

"No rule except their own sense of decency and the eternal fitness of things."

"What action will you take in the Shippy matter?"

"I don't want to discuss that until I receive the report. I have asked Inspector Lewis for a report, but it has not reached me."

"Will Lockup Keeper Palmer be paid for the time lost from sickness?"

"I shall see that he is."

Further than this Supt. McClaughry declined to discuss the matter.

OPPOSED TO THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

Illinois Woman's Alliance Sentiment Regarding Dependent Children.

The Illinois Woman's Alliance is making war on the system appertaining to the industrial schools at Glenwood, Feehanville, and the Industrial School for Girls at Evanston. Two representatives of the alliance yesterday went before the Detention Hospital committee of the County Board and submitted the following petitions:

To the County Commissioners—Gentlemen: The Illinois Woman's Alliance again urges your honorable body to consider the disposal of the children in the County Court. To a disinterested observer the scramble between the representatives of the various institutions which care for dependent children is disgraceful. Each child committed by the courts is a source of revenue to the schools or institution to which it is assigned, as the county pays $10 a month for its support. Hence the rivalry. The laws of indenture in Illinois limit the age to which a child may be indentured to 16. But these institutions may keep boys until they are 21 and girls until 18, in direct violation of the law.

Then children are put to work in various ways which bring revenue into the school and enable them to enter into unfair competition with the independent workers. Thus, one institution makes white underwear for large downtown stores; others do laundry work, make brooms, cane seats, etc. Moreover, all these institutions do not keep records of the children committed to them open to the public, and they are committed to their care by the public. We deprecate the lax methods and the indifference with which the children are treated, and we urge that your honorable body appoint a committee to discuss the practicability of establishing a public home and school for the dependent children, such school to be under a purely secular though moral management and supported by the county.

WHEREAS, The refusal of children under 7 years old to admission to the Detention Hospital works great injustice to children.

Resolved, That all children under the age provided, which is 14 years old, be admitted to the Detention Hospital until passed upon by the County Court.

The proposition was looked upon favorably by the two members of the committee present, Messrs. Stauber and Hoffman, and they promised to present the matter to the board at next week's meeting. The women do not wish to be considered as waging war upon these schools in particular but against the system.

Ordered to Enforce the Law.

Supt. McClaughry issued the following important order yesterday:

The public streets are continually being made the dumping ground by janitors and others for the sweepings of buildings, old paper, and all other trash, garbage, etc., and overloaded wagons scatter their surplus over the streets. Attention has been called to this nuisance on previous occasions, yet the practice continues. Commanding officers are hereby ordered to use extraordinary measures to abolish this nuisance.

Notes.

Commissioner Aldrich of the Board of Public Works is confined to his house with a severe cold.

West Town Collector Hanson paid in $181,712 to the City Treasury yesterday, settlement in full of his collections of city taxes.

Ald. Martin of the Twelfth Ward and a delegation of property-owners from the vicinity of Adams street and California avenue called at the Mayor's office yesterday to protest against a saloon license being granted for that location. The Mayor was not in, but the delegation will call again Wednesday. They secured a promise from Collector Amberg not to issue the license until their protest which is based on the fact that the locality is a residence district exclusively, had been heard.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., APRIL 4.—[SPECIAL.]—The Secretary of State today licensed the incorporation of the following companies:

Sparta Pressed Brick company, Sparta; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, James Bottom, F. B. Stephenson, and J. A. Holdoway.

The Mount Carmel Dyspepsia Cure company, Mount Carmel; capital stock, $31,000; incorporators, Walter G. Allison, Richard H. Butler, and James H. Butler.

Litchfield Shirt and Overall company, Litchfield; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, G. B. Van Sant, Thomas Payne, H. Miller, and others.

The Ridott Butter and Cheese Manufacturing company, Ridott, Stephenson County; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, J. S. Taggart, Charley Hunts, George Schmidt, and others.

Minute Freezer company, Moline; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, Walter K. Wolles, John S. Cady, and Robert K. Swan.

Friendship Building and Loan Association, No. 3, Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, John A. Gustafson, Rudolph Borckert, Mathias May, and others.

The World's Fair Manufacturers' Exhibit, Engineering, and Construction company, Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, E. J. Randolph, C. A. Goodell, and J. Howell.

The Alumni Association of Michigan Alpha of Phi Kappa Psi, Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, George Frederick Rush, Joseph Halsted, and Walter S. Holden.

The Diamond Car and Repair Works, Chicago; capital stock, $250,000; incorporators, Turlington W. Harvey, Elmer S. Kaufman, and Robert Titus.

The Panamatic Tire company, Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, W. N. Williams, C. N. White, and Douglas Dyrenforth.

The Panamatic Protective company, Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, W. N. Williams, C. N. White, and Douglas Dyrenforth.

United States Electric Lighting company, Chicago; capital stock, $200,000; incorporators, James H. Bevington, John M. Roach, and C. Charles Moore.

The Inspector Construction company, Chicago; capital stock, $200,000; incorporators, J. K. Rapp, A. J. Amberg, and Henry J. Burbach.

Freeport cigar company, Freeport; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, John W. Henney, George W. Wittner, and John A. Wells.

Fishermen's and Fishermen's Wholesale Supply company, Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Elmer A. Kimball, Charles J. Ford, and Edward U. Kraus.

The Classified Publishing company, Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, Stephen J. Hunsaker, William Foeber, and Albert F. Hendrickson.

Imperial Pressing and Cleaning company, Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, Samuel Nathan, Isidor Zwilling, and Julian W. Mack.

The Visitors' Guide Publishing company, Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Morris Silverstone, Walter A. Rollins, and Andrew J. Dowd.

The Sapphire Corundum and Emery company, Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, W. D. Carlile, A. C. Freese, and E. T. Austin.

The Clarke Artificial Ice company, Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Arthur J. Clarke, F. P. Blackman, and J. H. Thompson.

Reliable Incubator and Brooder company of Quincy, Ill.; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, Clarence A. Myers, John W. Myers, and William B. Dean.

The Jo Kaon Park Hotel company, Chicago; capital stock, $200,000; incorporators, George J. L. Janes, M. A. Ives, and Frank R. Greene.

The Cartaway Hotel company, Chicago; capital stock, $75,000; incorporators, William B. McCluer, Alvin E. Mothershead, and Charles E. Rofund.

The South Kankakee Building and Loan Association of Kankakee, Ill.; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, Joseph Barnes, Edward E. Day, H. A. Magruder, and others.

Stenographers' club of Chicago; incorporators, Dan Brown, George L. Bradshaw, Edward C. Quimby, and others.

Illinois Steel Company Military Band of South Chicago; incorporators, John R. Jones, Jacob Shepherd, W. C. Davis, and F. E. Burke.

The Morgan Lumber and Cooperage company, Chicago, certified to a decrease of capital stock from $200,000 to $50,000.

The Onarga Canning company certified that it has increased its capital stock $5,000.

The Brass Foundry and Heating company, Peoria, certified to a reduction of capital stock from $20,000 to $7,100.

The Chicago Collecting and Reporting company certified to an increase of capital stock from $10,000 to $15,000.

The Mann & Fry Lumber company, Freeport, certified to a change of name to the Mann & Thompson Lumber and Coal company and to an enlargement of object.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

The following TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY for $1,000 and upward were filed for record Monday, April 4, 1892:

Wright-st., 175 ft e of Jefferson-st., e f 25x90 ft, March 11 (F. Cilbor to H. B. Haller)..... $ 3,000

Lexington-st., 66 ft e of Sangamon-st., s f 150x148 ft, April 1 (A. Buriand to J. T. Bunting)..... 8,000

Morgan-st., 148 ft s of W. 19th-st., in rear, 20 x100 ft, March 30 (O. Strobel to A. and M. Jacmen)..... 3,460

Thomas-av., 50 ft s of Greenwood, e f 25x124 ft (Jas. J. Ide, A. Ide, and Geo. O. Heinz).... 1,200

Whipple-st., 294 ft s of 27th, w f, 24x126 ft, March 10 (J. Vachuta to P. Foltika)..... 1,000

Polk-st., s w cor Paulina, s f, 40 ft to alley, Feb. 1 (Joseph F. Wright et al. to Emil Strhuberg)..... 20,000

63d-st., 150 ft e of Homan-av., s f, 25x124 ft, Oct. 10, 1890 (H. Hammond to H. C. Malzen) 1,000

Wallace-st., 8 ft e of Lot 1, blk 1 of 33½ Wallace's sub, March 30 (J. and E. Lunne, by guardian, to H. B. McNamara)..... 1,425

The premises 2452 Vernon-av., March 15 (Maude A. Van Schaack to Monford G. Andres)..... 9,500

Carroll-av., 80 ft w of Lincoln-st., s f, 24x123 ft, April 1 (S. W. Hutcheson to T. Evans)..... 3,000

Cleveland-av., 165 ft e of Fullerton, n f, 25 ft to alley, Jan. 30 (E. Stock to E. A. Kashler)..... 3,000

85th-terrace, 200 ft w of Stony Island-av., s f, 100x125 ft, Feb. 27 (E. A. Munger to C. F. White et al)..... 6,400

Oakley-av., 141 ft n of Division-st., e f, 25½x125 ft, March 31 (J. J. Love to B. W. Simington)..... 8,000

Addison-av., 50 6-10 ft e of Sheffield-av., s f, 50x135 ft, imp., April 1 (Robert Miehle to Henry Schafer jr.)..... 15,000

S. Congress st., 25 ft w of Washington-av., s f, 50x175 ft, imp., April 1 (J. N. Cunning to Cecilio R. imp., April 1 (J. N. Cunning to

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

A. H. Gross)..... 5,800

Prospect-av., s e cor 87th-st., w f, 1,008x125 ft, Dec. 15, 1891 (J. W. Chisholm et al. to Julia E. Taylor)..... 14,000

Lot 3, Block 2, Grayland, Sec. 22, 40, 13, March 24 (J. W. Arthur et al. to J. M. Cook)..... 1,500

Albany-av., n e cor W. Congress-st., w f, 46x97 ft, imp., April 2 (William F. O'Hearne to Benjamin F. Bowers)..... 12,500

Stewart-av., 250 ft e of 73d-st., s f, 25x140 ft, March 29 (A. Trebilcock et al. to T. M. and S. J. Wright)..... 7,000

Cherry-av., 215 ft e of Perry-av., n f, 27½x110½ ft, March 25 (H. Martin to A. Larson).... 2,250

Ashland-av., s w cor Park, e f, 50x125 ft, March 24 (Conn. Mut. Life-Ins. Co. to Lydia J. Cadwell)..... 16,000

Morris-st., 96 ft n of Wallace, e f, 24x124½ ft, March 24 (W. Frink to H. H. Gage)..... 1,650

Hudson-av., 420 ft s of North, e f, 25x125½ ft, imp., March 24 (C. A. Faber et al. to M. Himmes)..... 4,500

Hudson-av., 145 ft s of North, e f, 25x125½ ft, imp., March 24 (same to same)..... 3,500

Tracy-av., 423 ft w of Prospect, s f, 100x200 ft, March 23 (E. F. Prenssner to H. M. Hetfron)..... 2,000

Claremont-av., s w cor 100th-st., e f, 200x124 ft, Jan. 15 (D. C. Mole to C. R. Bulkley et al)..... 5,000

42d-ct., bet School-st. and Stewart-av., n f, 24x133½ ft, April 3 (M. Speiser to J. Suhr)..... 1,900

Grand-av., 209 ft n w of Rockwell-st., s w f, 48 ft to alley, Feb. 11 (T. Leonard et al. to C. Del Geolio)..... 4,000

Lawrence-av., bet 43d and 44th-sts., w f, 198x125 ft, imp, April 2 (J. Barrett to A. S. Barrett)..... 8,000

Division-st., s w cor Rockwell, n f, 34x120 ft, Nov. 12, 1891 (J. and E. Krummhewer to R. Wilgen)..... 1,400

George-av., 141 ft w of Sheffield, n f, 24½x124½ ft, April 2 (H. Farlow to H. Bauser jr.).. 4,000

Dickson-pl., 125 ft w of Blackhawk, w f, April 4 (A. Schmidt to J. Reich)..... 3,500

Palmer-st., 99 ft e of Sawyer, s f, 50x158½ ft, April 4 (C. H. Bowen to P. W. Gray)..... 2,500

22d-st., near Kellogg-av., n f, 80x125 ft, March 18 (A. Wempe to J. Schmidt)..... 1,070

Maryland-av., 495 ft s of West 12th-st., w f, 97x125½ ft, March 31 (F. A. Rettig to F. M. Meyer)..... 2,500

Webster-av., 70 ft n of Noble, w f, 100x125 ft, Aug. 27, 1890 (E. M. Ferguson to R. O. L. Burke)..... 2,800

22d-st., s e cor Wentworth-av., Lots 45 and 46, April 4 (M. Redeker to T. Braun)..... 12,000

Irving-av., 100 ft s of 73d-st., s f, 50x118 ft, March 28 (J. P. Mallette to R. E. Jones)..... 6,000

Avenue L, 300 ft n of 104th-st., w f, 25x125 ft, March 31 (J. Lasenus to J. and E. Mills)..... 1,200

Sheridan-av., 370 ft n of 64th-st., w f, 50x150 ft, March 30 (H. F. Warner to J. E. Buckbee)

36th-st., 80 ft e of Wentworth-av., s f, 74x147 ft, April 4 (T. Gillooly to E. Fahy)..... 7,250

Racine-av., 170 ft s of Fullerton, w f, 25x124 ft, April 1 (W. Kandor to F. Bloomberg)..... 3,000

W. Lake-st., 40 ft w of Sacramento-av., n f, 50 ft to alley, March 10 (J. B. Earl to W. K. Bryant)..... 2,100

Sheffield-av., 75 ft n of Wellington-st., e f, 25x124 ft, March 23 (W. Franzen to S. J. Rosenkoetter)..... 9,100

Maplewood-av., 136 ft n of North, e f, 24½x125 ft, April 1 (O. C. Lunah to A. Holm)..... 3,500

91st-st., 300 ft e of Houston-av., e and s of 50x135 ft, April 1 (N. Pearson to J. L. McKeever)..... 3,000

Otto-st., 200 ft s of N. Wood, n f, 25x108 ft, March 24 (T. Nicholas to H. and L. Sampson)..... 6,000

Dobson-av., 136¾ ft e of 77th-ft., w f, 50x125 ft, March 23 (N. Herita to S. E. Edmunds)..... 1,200

Wabansia-av., 74 ft w of Wood-st., n f, 48 4-10 x80 ft, Jan. 11 (M. Zorn to E. Zindemann)..... 1,350

Harding-av., bet Prince and Frederick-sts, w f, 144x124½ ft, with 24x124 ft in alley, March 30 (J. Carios et al. to J. F. Thompson)..... 1,500

Washington-blvd., e cor and near Vollset.-av., 20x100 ft, March 31 (C. L. T. Martin to S. E. Shatiuck et al.)..... 2,625

Ellis-av., 150½ ft s of 40th-st., w f, 50x130 ft, improved, April 1 (M. A. Mead to C. G. Taylor)..... 7,000

Lake-st., s w cor Paulina, n f, 63x146 ft, March 31 (John Maloney to Henry Mcgurren)..... 15,500

Ashland-av., bet 47th and 48th-sts., w f, 482 126½ ft, March 26 (S. J. McCausland to A. Jacobs)..... 16,000

Wright-st., 175 ft e of Jefferson, s f, 25x90 ft, April 2 (H. H. Haller to T. Dempster)..... 3,300

Sheridan-av., 85 ft s of 63d-st., w f, 31x115 ft, March 29 (O. B. Marsh to L. F. Greenman)..... 3,200

OUTSIDE SALES.

Lots 1 to 4 Carney's add. to Hatem. Sec. 13, 39, 12, March 30 (Samuel H. Barrett to Oscar W. Barrett et al)..... 6,000

W. Division-st., 66 ft e of Wisconsin-av., e f, 66x183 ft, March 5 (T. J. Hyman to S. H. Crounan)..... 10,500

Lots 31 to 36 Preston's Bike 4, 8, and 9, etc., in s ½ n w ¼, and n ¼ Sec. 32, 41, 14, Evanston, March 25 (C. B. Dickinson to W. T. Little). 12,000

LEASES.

Frank A. and Bessie B. Helmer have leased to William Fitzgerald for 99 years the property on Michigan-av., 75 feet south of Thirty-first-st., at an annual rental of $4,500 in gold.

Charles W. Fullerton has leased to William Fitzgerald for 99 years the property on Michigan-av., 61 ft south of Congress-st., e f, 24x114 ft, at an annual rental of $5,000 in gold.

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Evanston-av., n e w cor Brost-av., to Southport-av., by P. Brost et al., 2 blks.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS FOR BUILDINGS to cost $1,000 or more were issued yesterday:

William Borrin, 2 3-story flats at 315 and 317 Jackson-st..... $14,000

Val Blatz Brewing Co., 2 4-story flats at 348 and 350 Lincoln-av..... 15,000

Martin Olson, 2 3-story flats at 239 and 241 Potomac-av..... 7,000

Bernhard Zimmerman, 2-story flats at 1211 Lexington-av..... 5,500

M. F. Laughlin, 1-story addition at 88 and 92 South Water-st..... 4,000

Mrs. S. Rashoff, 4-story flats at 373 45th-st..... 5,700

A. Carlson, 3-story flats at 1118 Ontario-av..... 4,800

Henry Sampson, 2-story dwelling at Reta and Lincoln-sts..... 2,300

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN MONROE AND ADAMS-sts., on Laflin, Sunday morning, a false set of lower teeth. Finder will be rewarded for their return. Address Y 81, Tribune office.

LOST—WATER SPANIEL — ANSWERS TO the name of Fred. Return to 3411 Vernon-av. and receive reward.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP IN the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, No. 131, dated Aug. 24, 1875. The finder will please notify the undersigned at the Chicago Board of Trade.

LOST—SATURDAY NOON, PURSE CONTAINING check and money. Finder return to 1905 Michigan-av. and receive reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF TIMOTHY JOSEPH O'CONNELL, who formerly resided in New York City, age about 30 years, and by trade a broker, will correspond with his sisters in Bridgeport, Conn., he will learn something to his advantage.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL— DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Prices positively less than at retail.
We open accounts with responsible parties on regular trade terms.
The only house of the kind in the country.
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Importer, 125-97, Wabash-av., Cor. Adams.

PERSONAL— SPECIAL OFFER.

You have heard of "Town Topics" and its racy stories and spicy gossip, $4 per year; also of the new quarterly, Tales from Town Topics," reproducing the good things of the early years of that irresistible weekly, $2 per year. Both will be sent from now until May 1, 1892, for $5.

Send at once to "Town Topics," 21 W. 23d-st., New York.

PERSONAL—SOUR STOMACH, DEBILITY, IMpure blood cured by Brunton's alkaline treatment. Prof. Brunton, the Canadian chemist, curative fluid; price $1.00. Druggists are instructed to return the money if it fails to cure. Brunton Agency, Room 188 N. Clark-st.; May 1, 1107 (room) Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, treating and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL — RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES rapidly cured by the alkaline treatment. PROF. BRUNTON, the Canadian chemist, absorbent (external) and curative fluid; price $1 each. Druggists are instructed to return the money if they fail to do as advertised; office at present 188 N. Clark-st., May 1, Room 1107 New Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL — THE HARTMAN DETECTIVE Agency, 159 South Clark-st., Room 8—Successful, reliable, reasonable, and confidential; experienced shadowers; detectives sent to any section of country.

PERSONAL—ALL LADIES DESIRING TO BE come stylish dressers can obtain charts free of charge. Call or address for sealed circulars to MISS. DR. MILLER, 241 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF good address, education, reference, etc., in real estate office. Address V 106, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN (GERMAN) in grocery. Address V 102, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN BANK OR OFFICE, BY young man 20 years old; good business education and references. Address V 101, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A SALESMAN IN general store; had 7 years' experience, and have unquestionable references. Address J. W. BENNETT, 630 Lincoln-av., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD, SMART, INtelligent man of 30, as traveling man or collector. No one need reply to this unless they mean business. Am willing to work for salary only; state your terms and business. Address B 174, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE OR SELLING on road; have had experience in both; can furnish best references. Address V 89, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY 18 YEARS, CApable to assist in office. Address E 176, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRICTLY FIRST-class engineer and machinist. V 98, Tribune.

Butlers.

SITUATION WANTED—FRENCHMAN AS BUTler in private family; good references. Address B 146, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—WORKING HOUSEKEEPER; WIDOW of experience preferred. Call 5302 Cornell-av., or by mail address Mrs. Hinman, Kenilworth, Ill.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT OFFICE man; A1 references. Address T 126, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN LAW OFFICE BY young man (20); completed junior year. Address V 103, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN OF EXPERIence; managing hotel or rooming house preferred; have some money to invest. Address A 124, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Coachmen. Teamsters. Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS Coachman. Best of references. E 95, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGraphers and typewriter operators supplied business houses without charge.
WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
176 Monroe-st., Tel. 1307.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with stenographers using the Remington, Caligraph, Smith Premier, or Yost. Home are bookkeepers: some own machine.
J. S. HANNA, 415 First National Bank Building.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—SEAMSTRESS SEWING in private families by the day; $1.50 per day. V 82, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE. ADdress 116 Hudson-av.

General Housework.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SISTERS (PROTESTants) wish place as second girl and cook; no washing. HOLMES, rear 4700 Kimbark-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR waitress. Apply by letter before Thursday b. T., 26 Groveland Park.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN private family and girl for general housework. 120 E. Huron-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR cook; first-class; is an experienced lady. Address D 171, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, AND clerks out of work or wishing to improve their position call at 185 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENT — EXPERIENCE in wall-paper business absolutely necessary. ALFRED PEATS, 204 Madison-st.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENT — YOUNG MAN; in commission-house. 314, 84 La Salle-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER FOR hotel at Jackson Park; single man preferred. Address, stating references, experience, and salary expected, P 135, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERKS, OFFICEMEN, SALESMEN. CAMPBELL, DOWD & CO., Room 11, 107 Clark.

WANTED — OFFICE CLERKS, STENOGRAphers, salesmen, 416 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; YOUNG man of 20 to 25 years; quick with the pen and figures; unquestionable references required. Address D N 133, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER. Address V 98, Tribune office, giving full particulars as to experience, reference, etc.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; must be high school graduate; knowledge of German desirable; state speed and salary expected. Address W 69, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMAN ON SALARY OR COMmission to handle the new patent chemical inkerasing pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases any kind of ink; no scratching or abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days, another $323 in one day; sells on sight; complete general agent for each State and Territory. For terms and particulars address the Monroe Eraser Manufacturing Company, La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—MAN TO TRAVEL; THOROUGHLY acquainted with earthen ware and fancy goods. Address H 37, care LORD & THOMAS, Chicago.

WANTED—TRAVELERS FOR CANADA NUBseries. STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CLOTHING salesman who has sold goods in the country for town in Iowa from 10,000 to 12,000. State experience, and address, with references, W 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO visit the wholesale and large retail grocery trade to sell sirups, preserves, etc., in the States of Iowa and Missouri for a manufacturing house; none but first-class men need apply. Address, with references, D 194, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN EVERY TOWN TO sell to saloon trade; send one dollar for line of samples of bar glassware; express prepaid; big money. Union Glass and China Co., 95 Arlington place, Chicago.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SPECIALTY SALESman, first-class only, for city trade. Address E 170, Tribune office.

Solicitors and Canvassers.

WANTED—A CLEAN, LIVE MAN TO "HUSTle" for a business journal; no tired man need apply; state experience. Address V 83, Tribune.

Boys.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY—ONE WHO WRITES well and quick; in figures. Address V 85, Tribune.

WANTED—A LAD 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD, CAPable and of good antecedents, for assistant in one of our offices; salary $5; the very best references and bond required. G. M. MUNGER & CO., 1357 Wabash-av.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY; GRADUATE OF GRAMmar school. Address, in own handwriting, E 64, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—AS GENERAL FOREMAN, LARGE EXperience on Corliss engines, ice, and refrigerating machinery; city references. E 131, Tribune.

WANTED — ENGINEERS. SEEKING SITUAtions can obtain copy of License law free. Address, with stamp, Publisher, P. O. Box 490, Chicago.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CUSTOM CUTTER; one that can take charge. The American Tailors, n. w. cor. Clark and Monroe.

WANTED—GOOD, PRACTICAL STEAMFITTER; drunks and drones need not apply. Room 618, 167 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO RUN FREIGHT elevator in dry-goods commission house. Address E 172, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AND INTELLIGENT young man to run errands and make himself generally useful. Apply S. OPPENHEIMER & CO., 43 and 45 S. Canal-st.

WANTED—PHYSICIAN; MIDDLE-AGED MAN to travel; salary and expenses. Call from 1 to 2 this afternoon, Commercial Hotel. Inquire at office for R. B. JONES.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO LEARN MEN'S furnishing goods business; best references required. Address E 174, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN INTERESTED IN ART to learn pen and ink drawing for newspaper illustrating. Address E 119, Tribune office.

WANTED—COLLECTOR, EXPERIENCED; GOOD salary. 84 La Salle-st., room 314.

WANTED—BUSINESS FIRMS WANTING HELP of any kind apply to WM. REED & CO., Tacoma.

WANTED—25 MEN THAT ARE OUT OF BUSIness. Call 207 W. Madison, Room 21.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN. 188 CLARK-ST., UPstairs, Room 18.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—MILWAUKEE AND ASHLAND-AV.; experienced saleslady for millinery department. F. MOELLER & CO., 887 Milwaukee-av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY STENOGRAPher; with knowledge of bookkeeping. 84 La Salle-st. Room 314.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER; SOME EXperience. 208 Oxford, 84 La Salle.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; insurance office. Address M., 132 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A LADY STENOGRAPHER—WITH her own machine. Apply in longhand, stating salary. W. H. MAKUTCHAN, Princeton, Ill.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER WITH $200; excellent opportunity to right party. 419 Insurance Exchange.

Milliners.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRIMMER TO TAKE charge; will pay good salary; must come well recommended. MILLINERY CHIQUY, with Edson Keith & Co. Address E 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD FIRST-CLASS TRIMMER for Evansville, Ind. Call at EDSON KEITH & CO. and inquire for A. E. WELLS.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—APPRENTICES; GOOD SEWERS, operators, and skirt hands; also ladies and girls to learn dressmaking and cutting; steady work; call or write. Dressmaking Parlors, 300 Michigan-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SEAMSTRESSES EXPERIENCED BY out-door sewer for fine work. Rooms 613-615, Central Union Block, Madison-st., cor. Market.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE IN INSTITUTION; GERMAN preferred; wages $15 per month. Address A. G. C., Box 16, Milwaukee, Wis.

Cooks.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good cook; family of three; wages $4 per week. 85 Seeley-av., between Adams and Jackson-sts.

WANTED—A WOMAN COOK; AVERAGE 20 TO meal. Address G. H. DICK, Dick House, Burlington, Wis.

General Housework.

WANTED—AT 640 WASHINGTON-BLVD., GIRL or middle-aged woman for general housework.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COLORED GIRL FOR family of two; good wages. Apply Tuesday morning top flat, 11 University-pl.

WANTED — TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS AS chambermaids; Irish preferred; must come well recommended. Windsor E. Hotel, 147 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Inquire at 54 Bellevue-place.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID FOR most select family hotel. Also a dining-room girl. 2426 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO WAIT ON table and do chamber work. 2426 Prairie-av.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL for general housework. No. 1 E. 40th-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply Flat 3, No. 20 Bellevue-place.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—WORKING HOUSEKEEPER; WIDOW of experience preferred. Call 5302 Cornell-av., or by mail address Mrs. Hinman, Kenilworth, Ill.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1005 N. CLARK, SWEDISH AND German girls. Mrs. Larson's employment office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY; CALL TUESDAY, E. L. O'CONNOR CO., 169 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—MINERAL LAMP WICKS NEVER burn out; no smoke, no soot, no trimming; lights equal to gas; 3 samples 10c; assorted dozen 25c. P. STAYNER & CO., Providence, R. I.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

DONT RENT A HOUSE THIS SPRING.

LIVE IN YOUR OWN HOUSE.

EXCHANGE RENT MONEY FOR A HOME.

THE

TWO DESTINIES OF MONTHLY PAYMENTS:

PAID FOR RENT—GONE FOREVER.

PAID FOR A HOME—SAVED.

$15 A MONTH FOR RENT FOR TEN YEARS

gives you simply the privilege of living in some other man's house. It costs you $1,800 and you have nothing to show for it. The house may be sold from over your head, and you must add the expense of moving and breakage to the rent bill. You never take an interest in making the place look homelike, for it costs you enough already, and it doesn't belong to you in any way, nor ever will.

Come and pick out one of my comfortable little houses, make a small payment down, and

MOVE RIGHT INTO YOUR OWN HOME.

Then every monthly payment you make is applied as purchase money on the house and lot, and in an incredibly short time you will own it.

PLANT FLOWERS IN YOUR OWN DOORYARD THIS SPRING.

The following houses may be had for immediate possession; they are well built, nicely located, and contain 4 to 10 rooms each; one-tenth cash and balance in easy monthly payments.

DON'T WAIT—COME IN AT ONCE.

ASHLAND-AV. AND 47TH-ST.

Some genuine bargains in this subdivision. Houses of 4 to 7 rooms each will sell at $1,000 to $1,700; cash payment $100 to $170; monthly payments $10 to $13; two lines of street cars to property; steam cars only 2 blocks; fare 5 cents. Take State-st. cable or Halsted-st. car and transfer to 47th-st. car; get off at Ashland-av.; or take Archer-av. car and get off at 47th-st. Branch office on property corner of Ashland-av. and 47th-st. Open every day.

GROSSDALE THE BEAUTIFUL PARK.

This is the most beautiful suburb on the line of the C., B. and Q. R. R. 25 minutes' ride from city. A few choice houses left; from 6 to 8 rooms each; prices $2,400 to $4,500 each; cash payments $200 to $450; monthly payments $25 to $40; 2 full sized lots to each house; only 3 blocks from depot; call at office and see photographs and plans of these houses and be taken to see the property.

DAUPHIN PARK.

On the Illinois Central R. R. One house of 7 rooms and basement, with 87½ feet of ground. 35 minutes' ride from the city and but 5 minutes' ride from the World's Fair. Call at main office and be taken free to see the property.

S. E. GROSS.
S. E. GROSS.
S. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.
S. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.—FACTORIES AND SITES—WAREHOUSE, DOCK, and storage property for sale or lease; will build to suit tenant.

"VAN VLISSINGEN."
Estd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FREE! FREE! FREE!
The finest illustrated real-estate catalogue ever printed, containing maps and description of spring bargains in houses and lots.
FREE! FREE! FREE!
World's Fair souvenir, containing views of the principal buildings and bird's eye view of the grounds.
Call or write for same. S. E. GROSS.
S. e. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE — OR LEASE — MANUFACTURING property of all kinds: docks, warehouses, etc. Building operations and loans negotiated.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

FOR SALE—5TH-AV., S. E. CORNER POLK-ST., 50x106, 5th-av., north of Polk-st., 69x106 feet.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—4501 LAFLIN-ST., WELL-BUILT house and large lot; price $1,500; very easy terms. Will take Grossdale lot in part pay. S. E. GROSS, 84 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED OR VAcant for Denver property or some business as part pay, value $28,000. Address S 147, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—LARGE PIECE OF INside vacant; must have money and will sacrifice. B., P. O. Box 1058.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITE; MARVIN-st. and P. C. & St. L. Ry.; 312x125 ft. to alley; cheap. J. BOOMER, Room 19, 107 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

4543, 4545, 4547, 4549 ELLIS-AV.

NEW RESIDENCES, NEARLY COMPLETED, MODERN IN EVERY RESPECT.

BROWN AND BEDFORD ROCK-FACED STONE fronts, 3-story and cellar;

REAL ESTATE.

RANGE—NEW MODERN es; best situation; easy ND; 94 La Salle-st., R. 28.

PROPERTY.

IDE ACRES—BLOCK OF half; bounded by 100th-st., an-st. W. T. J. PLUMMER, lington-st., R. 44, or 1350

REAL ESTATE.

ng on a fine lake; a splen- unting. The land has nice and gravel shore. About ero and 1¼ miles from miles long. There are 20 are now and several others in the lake are being sold 25 per acre. MONSON & SMITH, ago floor, 144 La Salle-st.

WE WANTED.

D IMPROVED PROPER- E, and Cicero. The de- section exceeds our any bargains in this vi- L. A. GILLIS, 713 Tacoma.

BUY LOT (SOUTH SIDE) ng; will pay $3,000 cash, ; total 0. Address V 8, Tribune office.

OUR LOT. WE WILL monthly payments; con- Mill and Building Co., 19

EET FRONT, VACANT, ner Clark and Belden-av.; price, terms, and descrip- E 166, Tribune office.

OR RENT—HOUSES. WE e vicinity; the only office list of customers. CAS- BELL & CO., 118 43d-st.

ER—THE BEST 5 OR 9 near I. C. R. R. station, es B 174, Tribune office.

ING AND BUILDING- off and buildings erected. 125 La Salle-st.

KIMBARK, LEXINGTON, ver $175 ft. Address D 10

CUSTOMER—VACANT rner preferred, in good conveniences. BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

EXCHANGE.

NEW PRESSED BRICK two stories; two stores 4 rooms and bath; income terest. E. C. JOHNSON

TWO-STORY, PRESSED brick dwelling; 336 and ncumbered; $1,500 each- ber of Commerce.

EQUITY IN A 6-ROOM good Western land. Ad-

HOICE 50 FT. LOTS located in a very desira- ference or assume. J. C. MADDEN & CO., adison and La Salle-st.

1,000 ACRES OF FINE a, Wis., for improved Cha- e cash difference. J. H. merce bldg.

TED PROPERTY FOR yde Park. D 39, Trib-

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY FRANK WELLS—NO. 3 GROVE- ave.—Dwelling and barn; 9 r., d. r. and k. rooms; 4 large bedrooms second floor; 3 rooms third floor; $135.

TO RENT—AV.—10-room dwelling; p., l., s r., d., k. and 4 bedrooms; corner house; $100.

TO RENT—College-place—2 14-room houses, together or separate, corner Cottage Grove; fine location; $75 and $80.

TO RENT—Calumet-av—8-room dwelling, brick, three stories, $25.

TO RENT—Lowell-av.—3-story new brown-stone, 10 rooms, $40.

TO RENT—Park-av., near 31st.—Modern, furnished, 8 rooms. FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st., Room 47.

FOR RENT—ELEGANT NEW MODERN STONE and brick dwellings, with all modern improvements, in elegant neighborhood on South Side, near corner of Thirty-fifth-st. For particulars call at 3446 and 3448 Wentworth-av.; would prefer to sell on easy payments; price, $7,500 to $8,000. WHAT IS THE USE OF PAYING RENT WHEN YOU CAN BUY A HOME OF YOUR OWN BY PAYING A LITTLE MORE EACH MONTH?

FOR RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY—52 OAK- wood-av., a first-class residence of 10 rooms; din- ing-room and kitchen on parlor floor; all modern conveniences; near Oakland station Ill. Cent. R. R. Cottage Grove-av. cable cars; stable if desired. Particulars apply to FRANK H. KNAPP, Room 4, 79 Dearborn-st., or to janitor in rear 3026 La- fayette-place, Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

TO RENT—A PARTY HAVING 12-ROOM house is one of the best locations on the West Side, will be to rent 8 to some genteel peo- ple with small family (no small children), who would board owner and wife and family or room-renting preferred; parlor-room and kitchen on parlor floor; references given and required. A 7, Tribune.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED dwelling in Groveland Park; 10 rooms, brown- stone; possession May 1, or sooner. Rent $60. Address X 84, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—1223 MICHIGAN-AV.—MAIN FLOOR and basement, finished in oak and ebony, copper and plate glass; splendid rooms, and closets; cheap. JOS. E. PUTNAM & CO., 27 Portland Block.

FOR RENT—TWELVE-ROOM STONE-FRONT house, No. 1923 Wabash-av. LEONARD HODGES, 101 Washington-st., Room 26.

FOR RENT—A COZY COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS and bathroom. Inquire at 3021 Wallace-st.

TO RENT—3025 INDIANA-AV.—A 10-ROOM house; elegant order. BURBANK & CO., 409 Tacoma.

TO RENT—FOR SIX (6) MONTHS, A COZY cottage (9) room house, completely furnished, on the south Michigan-av. Address for three days, L 54, Tribune office.

TO RENT—12, 18, AND 30-ROOM HOUSES; Wabash, near 13th. COOK, Clifton House.

TO RENT—10-ROOM MODERN HOUSE, NO. 3186 Groveland-av. $60. HOSMER & FENN, 79 Clark-st.

TO RENT — PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 22D-ST., choice 11-room modern house, completely and comfortably furnished; rent per month, $100. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—TWO-STORY AND basement brick dwelling 307 West Monroe-st., near Union Park, to private family only; all modern improvements and first-class; rent $45. EDWARD P. BULLOCK, 130 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, '92— Fine 2-story frame house with large barn; $42 per month. 239 Marshfield-av.

TO RENT—927 AND 933 MONROE-ST., MOD- ern, with every convenience; desirable neighborhood; possession May 1. For permit to in- spect apply to H. POTWIN, Rooms 43 and 44, 126 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MODERN RESIDENCES, Nos. 210 and 212 Lincoln, corner Jackson-blvd.; 10 rooms and bath; all modern conveniences; in perfect order; $60 and $65. E. L. STEWART & CO., 81 Clark-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 9-ROOM HOUSE, 229 Lincoln-st. CHARLES ACKER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—394 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—A 12- room house, fine order, $75. BURBANK & CO., 409 Tacoma.

North Side.

TO RENT—NO. 74 MAPLE-ST., MODERN 10 room residence; four rooms deep; kitchen on first floor; will be furnished or unfurnished; $75 per mo. Call for permit to view house; office hours from 9 to 10 a. m. and from 1:30 to 2:30 p. m. GODFREY & SCHAFF, Room 613, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—FROM MAY 1. 380 CHICAGO-AV., three-story and basement brick stone front house. DANIEL E. BARNARD, Room 73 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 385 DEAR- born-av. Apply 26 McCormick Block.

FOR RENT—219-221 SCHILLER-ST., EAST OF Clark, 15 minutes from Court-House, 2 modern stores, all conveniences, 8 rooms each, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; splendid condition, with steam, etc. See janitor at 213 Schiller-st.

TO RENT—13-ROOM HOUSE, IN FIRST-CLASS order; long lease; $70; 242 Chestnut-st. Inquire at 5 Sallet-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE—313 E. SUPERIOR-ST., 10 rooms, all modern improvements. Apply to ADAM & PRENTICE, Room 18, 204 Dearborn-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—4500 CALUMET-AV., 2-STORY frame, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, with barn and grounds; rent $30 per month. T. G. DICKINSON & CO., Formerly Snow & Dickinson. Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR RENT— 4524 Calumet-av., near Langley-av., 8-room modern dwelling; long lease if desired; rent $40. ORLANDO E. CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOUR NEW STONE FRONT houses on 50th-st., near Madison-av., and several in Jackson Park. A. W. GREEN, 184 50th-st.

Lake.

FOR RENT—ENGLEWOOD—625 AND 627 66TH-st., near Honore-st., 2-story and basement brick houses, 6 rooms and bath; rent $22.50 per month. WARREN SPRINGER. Owner, 207 S. Canal-st., or E. QUARTERMASS, 323 63d-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—FLATS—WEST SIDE— 1,272 Albany-av., 6-room flat, new and modern, $25. 1,280 Van Buren-st., 7-room flat, new and modern, $30. 1,282 Van Buren-st., 5-room flat, new and modern, $20. 1,284 Van Buren-st., 3-room flat, new and modern, $15. 1,286 West Adams-st., new building and elegant. 3-room flat, new, very fine, $45. 5-room flat, new, very fine, $45. 1,288 Monroe-st., new building. 5-room flat, new and modern, $40. 1,290 W. Harrison-st., 2d floor, 6 rooms and bath, $21. 1,292 W. Harrison-st., 2d floor, 6 rooms and bath, $19. 1,294 W. Harrison-st., 2d floor, 6 rooms and bath, $19. 1,296 W. Harrison-st., 2d floor, 6 rooms and bath, $25. 1,298 W. Harrison-st., 2d floor, 6 rooms and bath, $21. 1,300 W. Monroe-st., 2d flat, 8 rooms, modern, $35. 1,302 Ashland-av., 2d floor, 6 rooms and bath, $22.50. 1,304 Ashland-av., 2d floor, 6 rooms and bath, $22.50. 1,306 Leavitt-st., 3d floor, 6 rooms and bath, $22.50. 1,308 Leavitt-st., 3d floor, 6 rooms and bath, $22.50. 1,310 Leavitt-st., 3d floor, 6 rooms and bath, $22.50. 1,312 Leavitt-st., 3d floor, 6 rooms and bath, $22.50.

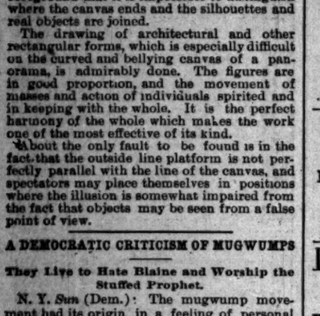
BURNING OF CHICAGO.

THE SCENES OF 1871 DEPICTED ON CANVAS.

What Is Shown by the Cycloramic Painting Just Completed—A Private View of the Work Given Prior to Admitting the Public—Men Who Remember of the Event Talk of the Scenes So Faithfully Portrayed—Viewing the Conflagration from the Site of Old Fort Dearborn.

A private view was given yesterday afternoon of the cycloramic painting of the burning of Chicago, which has just been completed at the panorama building, No. 130 Michigan avenue. Howard Gross, the promoter of the enterprise, made a short address to the assembled visitors, speaking of the difficulties with which he had to contend in securing data to depict a scene of so stupendous a nature that many prophesied the impossibility of its reproduction on canvas.

He paid a glowing tribute to the artists by whom the work was done, Edward J. Austin of London and Salvator Mége of Paris, who were the composers and perspectors of this enormous picture; O. D. Grover of the Art Institute, for his arrangement of the fleeing crowds of refugees; Paul Wilhemi, for his realistic painting of the groups of figures in the foreground; Edgar Cameron, who painted the crowd in the middle ground and distance;



OPENING OF THE CHICAGO FIRE CYCLORAMA.

and Richard Lorentz of Milwaukee, for his able painting of the horses and other animals. He also mentioned particularly the clever presentation of fire effects by Charles Corwin, who with Messrs. Mége and Austin painted some of the most striking portions of the canvas; the painting of the shipping by Albert Thurry, sculptor; Ernest Albert, and other portions of the work by Mr. C. Collins.

The visitors were invited to make themselves at home, and a tour of inspection was made to the foreground, where they were enabled to see what deceptions were used to heighten the realism of the scene. Previous to this refreshments were served, and Mrs. Alice Demeree Bennis sang "When the Heart Is Young," "Spring Is in the Springtime," and Mrs. Anna D. Spence gave a humorous recitation. Both were warmly applauded.

Following the tour of inspection Mr. Hutchinson of the *Journal* and Prof. Elias Colbert of THE TRIBUNE made short addresses giving personal reminiscences of the great fire and their commendation of the accuracy with which the scene was portrayed.

What the Canvas Shows.

The point of sight from which this great picture is drawn is the site of old Fort Dearborn. The South Side, with the exception of the Union depot, elevators, and the extensions of River street and Michigan avenue, is in ashes. Prominent among the ruins are the Postoffice, Court House, TRIBUNE Building, First National Bank, Honoré Block, and other buildings which will be readily recognized by those who witnessed the fire. River street and the North Side are all ablaze, with the exception of what may be seen east of Rush street. Crowds are seen pushing towards the spectator over the Rush street bridge and about the open space in front of the Marine Hospital, while others are seeking safety on the lake shore, both north and south of the river, and by means of boats which are plying out to the lake.

Artistically it is a most successful work. In rendering the effects of fire the artists have had to deal with what is the most difficult of all things to represent—light itself. A particularly striking piece of realism is the painting of the burning buildings in River street. The painting so perfectly merges itself into the foreground that it is impossible to distinguish where the canvas ends and the silhouettes and real objects are joined.

The drawing of architectural and other rectangular forms, which is especially difficult on the curved and bellying canvas of a panorama, is admirably done. The figures are in good proportion, and the movement of masses and action of individuals spirited and in keeping with the whole. It is the perfect harmony of the whole which makes the work one of the most effective of its kind.

About the only fault to be found is in the fact that the outline platform is not perfectly parallel with the line of canvas, and spectators may place themselves in positions where the illusion is somewhat impaired from the fact that objects may be seen from a false point of view.

A DEMOCRATIC CRITICISM OF MUGWUMPS

They Live to Hate Blaine and Worship the Stuffed Prophet.

N. Y. Sun (Dem.): The mugwump movement had its origin in a feeling of personal spite. Certain Republicans hated Mr. Blaine. After much virtuous palaver and parade they voted for Mr. Cleveland. Their course was not dictated by principle. If they had been sincere in their attachment to the Republican party they were voting for the success of a party which was in many things the direct opposite of the one they were leaving, the triumph of which would mean the triumph of principles in many respects diametrically opposite to those which they had professed to believe in. They did not foresee in 1884 that Grover Cleveland would betray the hopes and desert the platform of the Democracy. Full of a blind and insensate hostility to Mr. Blaine, they gave their support to Mr. Cleveland, and in time they came to worship the one with as much ardor as they hated the other. Of course they care nothing for the Democratic party; they are simply followers of the Stuffed Prophet. Now that the Democracy is rid of him they are willing to support any Republican except perhaps Blaine.

If they were capable of taking any other than a petty personal view, if they had political principles and were not actuated by their hysterical likes and dislikes, they would desire Democratic success, even if the Democratic candidate were not to their mind. But Republicanism, with Mr. Blaine out of the way, is more attractive to them than Democracy with Mr. Cleveland out of the way. They have been howling like maniacs for the reduction of the tariff, yet they are willing to vote for a high tariff candidate.

The mugwump ticket has been run. The mugwump is incapable of a hearty belief in any political principles. He is simply a person who hates Blaine and adores Cleveland. He oscillates from one party to another, but in spite of his noisy pretenses he is incapable of honest faith in any party or any principles.

The Democracy is lucky in its prospect of being well rid of these humbugs.

Reform the City Council!

CHICAGO, Ill., March 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—To what unspeakable depths of degradation our City Council, never any too clean, has descended has been partially revealed to the citizens of Chicago by the recent work of the grand jury; and if the self-respecting voters care to throw off this intolerable yoke and to reclaim the fair name of this great city, now is the time. We are getting ready for the great World's Fair and never before was there such urgent necessity for an honest, intelligent business Council. In choosing our Aldermen we must set aside all party affiliations and look to the man only. With particular reference to the Twenty-first Ward the election of ex-Ald. Ernst should not admit of even a shadow of doubt. Ernst has made his record, such a record, indeed, that the machine politicians would have none of him; they could not use him and refused to indorse his candidacy. He could not ask for a better recommendation. Next Tuesday the voters of the Twenty-first Ward should remember how Mr. Ernst always stood for the people and recall his position in that most notorious telephone job.

ADOLF G. VOGELES, No. 213 Lincoln avenue.

In High Art Circles.

"Do you think, Meissonier," said Corot one day, "that Millet has gone to heaven?"

"No, mon Dieu, no."

"And why not, pray?"

"If Millet were in heaven the coloring of the skies would not so frequently be atrocious."—*Life's Calendar*

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Building loans on favorable terms. Exceptional facilities. Exceptional privileges for prepayment.

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JAMIESON & CO.,

115 DEARBORN STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

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6% GOLD BONDS

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THE UNITY BUILDING.

Interest payable quarterly.
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THE JENNINGS TRUST COMPANY,

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For sale at par and accrued interest, netting investors from 5½ to 7 per cent. All first liens on improved city real estate.

MONEY TO LOAN

On real estate security.

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120 LA SALLE STREET.

LOANS

ON REAL ESTATE, INCLUDING

BUILDING LOANS,

Made Promptly at Current Rates.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle st.

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CUSTOM-HOUSE BROKERS AND FORWARDERS,

Room 890, 235 Dearborn-st. Telephone Main 2656.

THE IMPORTERS' WAREHOUSES,

504 to 528 North Water-st., Telephone North 622.

Best equipped warehouses in the West. Rail and water connections with all lines entering Chicago. No charges for switching.

MORTGAGES

For sale at par and accrued interest, netting investor 6 per cent, secured by first-class improved city real estate—all first liens, ranging in amounts of from $2,000 to $35,000; choice securities, bearing fullest investigation. A large list on hand.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.

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OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,

Ogden Building, 34 Clark-st.,

MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY.

BUILDING LOANS MADE.

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Parties desiring to market Bonds in the East or sell Street Railways or Waterworks, can address

SAML. HANSON,

45 Water Street. BOSTON, MASS.

Formerly Manager of the Bond Department of the

MAVERICK NATIONAL BANK.

PEARSONS & TAFT.

175 DEARBORN ST.

have constantly for sale, in amt's from $1,000 to $50,000,

FIRST MORTGAGES.

DOCTORS, DENTISTS, ATTENTION!

FINE CORNER RESIDENCE,

Choice location for office. Bargain for quick sale. FRANK WELLS,
189 La Salle-st., Room 47.

For Lease--99 Years,

South Water and La Salle-st. Corner.

Building for sale. Present leases paying all expenses and sure profit next year. Investigate. Great chance.

FRANK WELLS.

LOANS

ON IMPROVED Chicago property. Building Loans made.

H. O. STONE & CO.,

206 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	March 29.	April 4.
New York	$ 88,443,883	$ 70,846,929
Boston	18,101,789	13,392,291
Chicago	19,068,000	14,367,552
Philadelphia	13,598,983	9,668,624
St. Louis	4,431,363	3,450,412
Baltimore	3,700,344	2,535,967
New Orleans	1,710,861	1,331,350

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 10@20c discount; Boston, 15@25c discount; St. Louis, 25c premium.

Extreme ease continues to be the feature of the local situation. Large borrowers of call money receive applications daily from institutions wishing to make loans at 4 per cent. Chicago stock houses carrying accounts in New York are getting money at 3½ per cent, and are urged to make their loans as large as possible. The supply of commercial paper has dropped to almost nothing, while the demand is heavy enough to absorb many times as much paper as there is made. Interest rates in London have dropped to about the lowest possible point. Ninety days' discounts were quoted in London yesterday at 1¼ per cent. This extreme plentiness of money seems to be a universal condition. It is no worse in Chicago, and probably not nearly so bad, as it is at the other large money centers.

Sterling rates continue firm. There is a drawing closer together in the rates for the sixty days and the demand bills in consequence of the low rate of interest in London. Sterling quotations here yesterday were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	487¼	489
Actual	486½@486¾	488
Documentary	485¼	487

Today's election makes a local financial holiday. The Stock Exchange, the Board of Trade, and the banks will all be closed. The Governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange has voted to have no session of the exchange Good Friday.

Chicago Packing and Provision stock and Chicago Brewing and Malting company occupied most of the attention at yesterday's session of the Stock Exchange. There was a sharp contrast in the position of the two securities. The Brewery stocks were extremely weak, while Packing stock was as notably strong. The chief activity was in Brewing and Malting preferred. Six hundred shares of that stock were sold on the morning call and the price fell from 40½ to 38¾ for regular stock. There was no sale in the afternoon, but the market was even weaker, the settling price for the account being fixed at 38. The common stock of the company was still weaker, although there were but few sales; only 100 shares were sold, and that was on the morning call, the price being 29¾@29¾. When the settling price came to be fixed in the afternoon buyers could not be found, and the quotation failed to exist until 27¾ was fixed. It seems to be a foregone conclusion that the dividend will be passed altogether on the common stock and possibly on the preferred stock. At the office of Attorney Johnston and at the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank it was said that no official information had been received regarding the action of the directors on the dividend. The preferred dividend has heretofore been paid in April and October and the common in June and December. It is undoubtedly the policy of the management to carry on the present beer war to a point which will prove a lesson with a lasting memory to competitors. The great many small investors are among the security holders of this company, and it is not unlikely that many of them will become discouraged with the situation and sacrifice their scrips at what they can get for them. This may mean even still lower prices. There seems to be no disposition on the part of the heavier holders to sustain the market, and it has not yet reached the point where they care to buy in order to bring down their average. If the preferred dividend is passed the affair will certainly present a peculiar financial spectacle, starting as it did—but a short time ago—with such a flourish of trumpets and promises of earnings not only sufficient to pay 8 per cent on the preferred and 15 per cent on the common, but enough to go beyond that rate and pile up a surplus to be drawn upon in just such times as the present. The dividend on the common stock was soon dropped to 10 per cent, but with that dividend came statements of wonderful earnings from which a great surplus was being laid away. The investment will certainly be an unfortunate one for small holders who are frightened out at this time. They should not lose sight of the fact that there is definite value in the property, and while it was generously capitalized it still has under ordinary circumstances an enormous earning capacity. This beer war, like all other wars, must have an end sooner or later, and when it is over and prices get back to their normal level there will again be an opportunity for large earnings. There was neither bid nor offer on the Milwaukee and Chicago brewing stocks.

Packing stock continues strong and fairly active. Absolute assurance of earnings largely in excess of dividend requirements is the basis of the present market for the stock. For almost the first time in the memory of the members of the Exchange there was no sale of West Chicago Street railroad stock. The settling price was fixed at 94. The local sales of street railway stock amounted to 15 shares, 5 shares of North Side and 10 shares of South Side. The list of sales is as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

135 C P & P Co	29¾	50 C & C C & D Co., ac	81¾
110 do	55¼	100 C & C C & D Co., ac	81¾
100 do	55	5 do	81¾
75 do	55¼	5 Streets W C L	93
150 C B & M Co pfd	40¾	150 do	37
150 do	40	50 Am S B Co	79
150 do	40¼	170 C P & P Co pfd	55¼
125 do	39	5 N C S R R Co	179¾
25 do	39¾	10 U G Ry Co	330¾
50 C B & M Co	39¾	100 Ex div	108¾

SALES SECOND CALL—2:00 P. M.

100 C P & P Co pfd	49¾	50 C P & P Co—ac't	55¾
50 C P & P Co	55¾	50 do—ac't	55¾
100 do—ac't	55¾	100 Street W C L	97¼
100 do—ac't	55¾	100 do—ac't	97¼
100 do—ac't	55¾	100 C & C C & D Co	80¾
100 do—ac't	55¾		

Officers of the Western Stone company say that the first three months of this year are the best in the company's history for the first quarter of a year. The outlook for this company seems to be exceptionally bright. If the plans of the Illinois Central for elevating its tracks are carried out a vast amount of stone will be required, and there are other large enterprises which make this year a notable one in the stone trade.

Work, Skaggs & Co. write to Schwartz, Dupee & McCormick: The rally in our market today has been largely brought about by covering of short sales. A few bullish room traders have bought some, but the trade has been mainly professional, with little new outside business. Reading has been active on good buying by Philadelphia. Traders and the houses here were the sellers. The crossing is that the governor will not sign the bill. The feeling in St. Paul has been bullish, owing to the flattering statement for March earnings. The liquidation in New England seems to be over for the present, though the stock does not seem in particular demand even at the present shrinkage in prices. Sugar is rather neglected today, while the Vanderbilts are firm but without feature. Cordage, Distillers, and Chicago Gas prices are firm and dull. Bull points are freely circulated on Cotton Oil preferred.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 4.—[Special.]—It began to look this morning as though the bears had had their fling at the market and a generous recovery was due under the usual rule in such a market. The change in sentiment was not to be before the close Saturday, when the bank statement came out with a far more favorable showing than had been expected. Prices began to jump at a lively pace. The bulls grew more confident over Sunday and sent prices hustling during the first hour today. New England alone being conspicuous for weakness. The coalers made the sharpest rally, Reading advancing 5, Jersey Central 4, and Hudson and Lackawanna 3 and 2 points respectively. It is argued that the liquidation by pools and individuals, not only in the coal shares but others, was about finished last week and no more long stock was likely to come out at anywhere near these prices. At the same time a heavy short interest has been created. New England was the weak feature. It was not unexpected, for it is generally believed that the proposed 5 per cent cut if the New Haven road should carry out its threats against it. All hopes of any advantageous deal with the combination with the Boston fields, leading, or anything else seem to have been abandoned for the present, and for another season the road must struggle along with some new scheme is cooked up on which the shares can be boomed. While there is no cessation of interest as to what Gov. Abbett may do with the Reading bill, there is far less fear of the consequences of a veto than there was a while ago. It is said the Governor will take the matter up for final disposition tomorrow, and bets are about even that he will sign the bill as he promised to do and would have done so had not the cry of "boodle" been raised so loudly. The list only showed increasing strength as the day advanced. At first it was said by the bears that the strength was simply the effect of covering of shorts to take in profits, but later on it was found that a good deal of the buying was of a more substantial character. The coalers maintained their morning gains up to 1 o'clock, and in the meantime the grangers began to show a decided disposition to advance with St. Paul and Northwest leading at 1¾ points better than last night. New England was the good buying at 40, and gradually regained all it had lost in the opening hour, though it had failed to score a positive increase by the close. Vanderbilts also stood up well, as did the Gould stocks, and the whole market was strong. During the afternoon the report became current that the Vanderbilts had secured the control of the Delaware and Hudson road by a lease to the West Shore, on a guarantee of 8 per cent on the stock of the Delaware and Hudson. The strength of the latter stock gave a tinge of possible truth to the rumor, but the rest of the list retained its strength. New England finally touched 41¼. The feeling at the close was much more cheerful and hopeful for the days ahead.

Money on call easy at 1¼ to 2 per cent; last loan, 2; closed offered at 2.

Prime mercantile paper, 3½@5¼ per cent. Sterling exchange quiet but firm at 486¾ for 60-day bills and 488¾ for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 367,736 shares, including: Atchison, 19,970; Delaware and Hudson, 11,390; Erie, 21,900; Lake Shore, 6,810; Louisville and Nashville, 3,300; Missouri Pacific, 6,750; Northwestern, 1,967; Northern Pacific, preferred, 10,530; New England, 45,262; Reading, 154,190; St. Paul, 18,510; Union Pacific, 10,177.

Railroad bonds were still comparatively quiet but again presented a firm tone without material change in prices among the general list. The only conspicuous issue was in the Atchison incomes which furnished $192,000 out of a total days business of $1,340,000. It was also the strongest on the list. The market presented no other feature and closed firm.

Government bonds have been dull and easier States have been dull and steady.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Apr. 4	Closing—Apr. 5
Atchison	12,490	36¾	35¼	36¾	35¾
Am. Cot. Sd. T. pfd	230	73	72¾	72¾	73
Am. Sugar	13,377	94¾	92¾	94¾	92¾
Do pfd	338	96¾	96	96¾	96¾
B. R. & P	1,100	37¾	36¾	36¾	
B. & O	7,500	107¾	106¾	107¾	98
C. B. & Q	3,500	108¾	107¾	108	107¾
Canada So	1,050	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¾
Canadian Pac	100	88	88	88	
Ches. & Ohio	500	23¾	23¼	23¾	23¾
Do 1st pfd	200	61	60¾	60¾	60¾
Do 2d pfd	100	41	41	41	
Colo. Coal	500	31¾	30¾	30¾	31¾
C. C. C. & St. L	1,075	70¾	69¾	70¾	69¾
Chicago Gas	7,400	75¾	74¾	74¾	74
Com'l. Cable	100	154¾	154¾	154¾	
Del. L. & W	2,900	156¾	155	155¾	154¾
Del. & Hud	13,050	141	140¼	140¾	140
Den. & Rio G. pfd	530	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
Dist. & G. F. Co	1,920	47¾	46¾	48¾	47¾
E. T. V. & G	340	126	126	126	
Erie	20,950	30¾	29¾	30¾	29¾
Do 1st pfd	1,050	72¾	72¾	73¾	73¾
Hocking Valley	950	30¾	29¾	30	
Iowa Central	100	11	11	11	11
Ill. Cent	1,000	104¾	104	104	
Jersey Cent	1,310	137¾	135¾	136¾	136¾
Kan. & Tex. pfd	600	27¾	27	27¾	27¾
Lake Shore	3,810	121	121	121¾	120¾
Louis. & Nash	8,750	73¾	72¾	73¾	73¾
L. E. & W	200	25	25	25	25
Do pfd	300	75	75	75	74¾
L. N. A. & C	700	23¾	23¼	23¾	24
Lead Trust	274	32¾	32¼	32¼	33
Do pfd	100	82¾	82¾	82¾	
Laclede Gas	100	18	18	18	17
Mo. Pac	5,550	59¾	58¾	59	58¾
Manhattan	1,020	119¾	118¾	119	118¾
Minn. & St. L	500	10	10	10	
Do pfd	100	21¾	21¼	21¼	
Northwestern	3,070	119¾	118¾	119¾	119¾
New England	49,120	42	40	41¾	41¾
Northern Pacific	330	23¾	21¾	23¾	23¾
Do pfd	10,150	63¾	62¾	63¾	61¾
Nor. & W. pfd	100	49	49	49	49
N. Y. Cent	806	114¾	113¾	114¾	113¾
N. Y., Sus. & W	300	13¾	12¾	12¾	13¾
Nor. Am. Co	1,935	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Nat'l Cordage	2,000	98¾	96¾	98¾	98¾
Do pfd	135	107	107	107	107
Ont. & W	1,000	19	18¾	19	18¾
Omaha	1,300	45¾	45¼	45¾	45¾
Pac. Mail	100	35¾	35¼	35¾	35
Pullman	100	183¾	183¾	183¾	
Peo., D. & E	400	19¾	18¾	18¾	
P. C. C. & St. L	300	24¾	23	23	24¾
Rio G. W. pfd	100	72¾	72¾	72¾	
Reading	136,920	54¾	54¼	54¾	54¼
Rich. Term	2,065	11	10¾	10¾	10¾
Do pfd	300	58	58	58	58
Rock Island	4,200	98¾	95¼	98¾	95¾
Rio. G. & W	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	
St. Paul	17,670	77¾	76¾	77¾	76¾
Do pfd	325	129¾	129¾	129¾	129
Silver Bullion	241,000	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Son. Pacific	360	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
St. P. & Dul	300	43	43¼	43	43¼
St. L. & S. W	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Do pfd	100	16	16	16	16
Texas Pacific	940	10¾	10¼	10¾	10¾
Tol., A. A. & N. M	300	24	23¾	24	23
Tenn. Coal	1,100	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Union Pacific	10,177	49¾	49¼	49¾	49¾
W. & L. E	1,100	33	32¾	32¾	33¼
Do pfd	643	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Wabash	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Do pfd	1,455	27¾	26¾	27¾	26½
Western Union	1,343	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Wis. Cent	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	144	Fargo	143
American	145	United States	45

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	115¾	U. S. 4½s, reg. (bid)	100
U. S. 4s, coup	115¾		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$5000 A C O 5s	104¾	2000 M & P con	127@127¼
24000 Atch 4s	83¾@84	1000 M & St P 1st C & P W	105¾
16000 Atch Inc	37¾@38	1000 M & P 1st W & M	106
3000 Ad'r inc	12	1000 N Y C ex 5s	103¾
2000 Ark 1st	102¾	2000 N Y C 1st 7s	122½
2000 B O R & N 1st	102¾	2000 N Y & S t L 1st	95¼@97
2000 Can So 2d	103¾	5000 N Y E 1st	113¾
15000 C & O 6s, 1st, def. 5s	94¾	5000 N Y O & W con 5s	45¾
5000 C & O con 5s	104¾	5000 N Y O & W 1st	111
1000 C & I C 1st	108@108½	10000 N Pac con 6s	119¾
8000 C & E Ill 1st	104¾	5000 N P 1st	117¾
8000 C B I & Q 5s, fg	112	2000 N P 2d cp	112¾
1000 C B I & Q 5s, cp	102¾	1000 N S R 1st	104¾
5000 C & N 1st	77	10000 N W con gd	112¾
1000 C & O S W reg	110¾	2000 Ohio So 1st	111
6000 C & O S W Ext	94¾	3000 O R & N con 5s	87¾
18000 O S P M & O con	82	4000 O S L A U con	72
10000 C R I & P 5s	103@103¾	10000 O Short pfd inc	74¾
21000 C H V & T	89@89¾	16000 P & R 2d inc	46@50¾
5000 C H V & T gm 6s	90¾	5000 P & R 3d in	35¾@36
5000 C M & St P 5s	103¾	4000 P C C 4s, reg	103¾
5000 D M & M 1st	95	13000 P & R 1st	97¾@98
5000 Erie con gold 5s	113¾	20000 P & E inc	21
15000 Erie con gold 5s	113¾	5000 P & E gen 5s	80¾@81
3000 E T div 5s	100	30000 P & R dfd in	17¾@18
5000 Fult El 1st	88	17000 Rio G W 1st	78¾@79
5000 F W & D C 1st 6s	100	5000 R & T con tr 6s	70
12000 H & T C 1st W & N	115	6000 R T con tr 6s	89¾
10000 Ill C 4s—1951	104¾	10000 R & D 5s	100
15000 D & S 1st tr	104¾	5000 St L I M 5s	83¾@84
19000 K y C 1st 4s	83¾@84	16000 S P M & M 1st—M	117
1000 L & N con	111¾	1000 S A W 1st	71
5000 L & N unified 4s	89¾	70000 S A & A P 1st 4s	106
8000 L & N—S & N A 1st 4s	90@91	1000 S F & N P 1st	65@68
5000 L r 1st 6s	120	2000 T O & R—S B Div 1st	95
15000 L S 1st 7s	123	1000 T P 1st 5s	83@83¼
10000 L S 2d 7s	124	6000 T P 2d 5s	30¾@31
1000 L S 3d cp	113	5000 T A & A N M 1st	102
5000 L S & M S 1st cp	117¾	5000 U P 1st sinking f	97¾
5000 L r Ds 6s	117¾	16000 U P gold 4s coll tr notes	93¾
3000 Lac G 1st	80¾	6000 Un R R 1st	98¾
5000 M & St L 1st	90¾	5000 W Sug 6s	103¾@103¾
8000 M K A T 1st	91@93¾	3000 W N Y & P 1st	103¾
2000 M & O new 6s	118	10000 W ab 1st	105¾@106
5000 M & St P 1st 5s	119¾	5000 W ab 2d	91@91¾
10000 M & S P 1st Lac D	112	5000 W U coll tr 5s	103

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 4.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	7,000	35¾	36¾	35¾	36¾
Amn. Sugar	3,780	92¾	94¾	92¾	94¼
Do pf	17	97	97	97	97
Bell Telephone	200	193¾	194	193¾	194
Bell Rights	1,980	13¾	14	13¾	13¾
C. B. & Q	320	107¾	108¼	107¾	108
Erie Telephone	10	46	46	46	46
Mex. Cent	150	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
S. E. Cons	600	28	28¼	28	28¼
Thom. & Houston	50	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
Do Series C	57	81	81	81	81
Union Pac	623	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾

Bond transactions were:

1000 Mex Cent 4s	69¾	5000 K M & S 5s	60
40000 Atch inc. 5s	37¾@38¾	2000 Bos Gas 1st 6s	98@98¼
2000 Atch 4s	84¾	2000 Wis Cent 1st	90
22000 U P note 6s	95¾	5000 K C & F S 6s	107¾
1000 Little Rock 7s	97	12000 C & W Mich 5s	98
6000 C B & Q con 5s	110¾	2000 A & R v 2d	93

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 4.—The market closed steady. Pennsylvania, 55¼@55⅝; Reading, 27¼@27½; Lehigh Valley, 56¾@57⅜; Reading general 4s, 86@86¾; do first increase, 73¼@73½; do second increase, 65¼@65¾; do third increase, 55¼@55¾.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 4.—2 p. m.—Closing—Consols—Money, 98¾; do account, 98⅝; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio first, 35¾; Canadian Pacific, 90¼; Erie, 29¾; Illinois Central, 96; Louisville and Nashville, 86¾; Mexican ordinary, 20¾; St. Paul common, 78¾; New York Central, 116¾; Pennsylvania, 56¾; Reading, 26¾; Atchison general new, 73¾; do first silver, 40¾; money, 1@2 per cent; rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills a super.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today, £40,000.

PARIS, April 4.—Three per cent rentes, 98f 70c for the account.

BERLIN, April 4.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 44,249,000 marks.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Mining shares: Best & Belcher, $2.30; Caledonia, $1.05; Chollar, $1.10; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.10; Deadwood T., $2.00; Eureka Consolidated, $1.95; Gould and Curry, $1.35; Hale and Norcross, $1.45; Homestake, $13.00; Horn Silver, $3.00; Mexican, $1.80; Ontario, $41.00; Ophir, $2.75; Plymouth, $1.70; Savage, $1.25; Sierra Nevada, $1.50; Standard, $1.40; Union Consolidated, $1.40; Yellow Jacket, $1.00.

BOSTON, Mass., April 4.—Closing prices: Alloues Mining company, new, $1.50; Atlantic, $12.00; Boston & Montana, $43.00; Calumet & Hecla, $270.00; Franklin, $15.00; Kearsarge, $14.00; Osceola, $32.50; Santa Fe Copper, $40.00; Tamarack, $165.00; Butte and Boston Copper, $15.35.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

There was a better tone to the grain markets yesterday and the close showed quite a gain over the latest prices of the previous day. Most of the influences of the morning were in favor of the bulls, and the weather everywhere was bad. The Signal Service map shows storms through the Northwest, and some of the private advices stated that blizzards were raging in North Dakota. Crop damage reports cut no particular figure, but the delay in spring work in the Northwest was a feature of the Minneapolis gossip. Outsiders took more interest in the market, and the volume of trade was fairly large. Foreign advices continue depressing but foreigners are doing some buying.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 80 cars; corn, 350 cars; oats, 150 cars; and 16,000 hogs.

The exports of wheat from India during the week were 679,200 bu, of which 560,000 bu were to the United Kingdom and 339,200 bu to the Continent. The shipments for the corresponding week of 1891 were 280,000 bu.

There will be no session of the Board of Trade today on election day. It has been generally true in the past that outside markets advanced during the adjournament of the Chicago board. That influenced a good many of the traders yesterday to cover their short wheat and get over to the long side for a turn.

The traders who wired Mr. Hatch about the provisions of his bill were told that there "was nothing in it to prevent or obstruct transactions authorized by the Board of Trade" and those who found in the Sunday papers that the bill is expressly against "short selling" were inclined to say some harsh things about the Chairman of the Agricultural committee. The majority of the members believe that it is unlikely that the bill will ever become a law and that there is no danger of interference with present methods of trading.

The *Corn Trade News* cables the *Trade Bulletin*: "Shipments of flour and wheat to Europe during the last week were as follows: To United Kingdom, 1,240,000 bu; to Continent, 2,130,000 bu; total, 4,730,000 bu. Shipments during the previous week, 6,180,000 bu. Requirements, 7,000,000 bu. The clearances of flour and wheat to Europe since Aug. 1—thirty-five weeks—have been as follows: To United Kingdom, 136,404,000 bu; to Continent, 135,602,000 bu; total, 272,006,000 bu. Requirements, 245,000,000 bu."

There were more signs of life in lake freights, which were weaker. Vessel men were in the receipt of advices indicating that the ice in the straits is breaking up, and there was a disposition to place the remaining tonnage. Shippers were disposed to bear the freight market, and 200,000 wheat was finally worked, partly at 3c, to Buffalo, with most bids limited to 2¾c. The grain fleet will probably remain in the river until next week, as the condition of the straits is still uncertain, and carriers also fear a blockade at Buffalo. Vessels in the harbor contain 3,359,000 bu grain, of which 1,389,000 are wheat.

The air was full of stories of sales of cash wheat and people who were working the [illegible] that did not [illegible] were concerned about vessel room and were looking for a lower rate than could be obtained. It is figured out that there is 3,000,000 bu room here and at Milwaukee, and with the steamer competition will soon result in a lower rate. Reports as to the quantity worked ran from 200,000 to 440,000 bu. Buel is credited with [ill